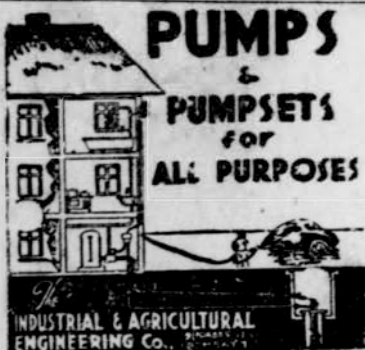


PUMPS
PUMPSETS
for ALL PURPOSES



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL
ENGINEERING CO.
43, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY 1
Tele: 25740

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 187

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1941

PRICE: ONE ANNA

12 velvety shaves
per blade
MADE IN
U.S.A.



SAHARA GOLD
New Hope For Your Skin

PETROL ORDER IMPEDES WAR EFFORT

SOVIET RESISTANCE TAKES 'BLITZ' OUT OF NAZI 'KRIEG'

Germans Still Far Away From Moscow Road
Troop Transport Sunk In Baltic Sea

FUTILE AIR ATTACKS ON MOSCOW & LENINGRAD

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Several groups of German planes attacked Moscow on Tuesday night, reports the Moscow radio. Again only single planes succeeded in breaking through the city's defences, it stated, and no important damage was done. The rest were scattered by anti-aircraft guns and night fighters which brought down five aircraft.

THIS IS NAZI CLAIM!

A Moscow message states:—
The German claim to have destroyed the Stalin Motor Works in a raid on Moscow has been refuted by M. Losovsky, Deputy Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, yesterday he invited foreign correspondents to visit the works.

The German raids on Leningrad have proved very costly. In spite of heavy German losses, the Germans were unable to drop a single bomb in the City.

German Transport Sunk
A midday Soviet 'communique' states: "During the night of August 5th our troops continued fighting in the directions of Kholm, Smolensk, Belaya-Tserkov and in the Estonian sector of the front."

In other directions and sectors of the front no major operations took place.

Nazi Pincer On Kiev Weakened
The new Nazi pincer on Kiev appears to have been slowed down if not held by the Russians. For the third successive day the Soviet midday communique to-day announced fighting in the directions of Korosten, ninety miles north-west of Kiev, and Byelaya-Tserkov, 45 miles south-west of Kiev.

The Berlin correspondents of Swedish newspapers suggest that special emphasis is being laid on this drive by the German High Command to give the German public the impression that the operations in the Smolensk area are terminated.

They point out that the same claims of successful encirclement round Kiev and the same promises of new and enormous captures of men and material are being made for this drive as were made in the early days of the Smolensk drive.

That the operations are by no means ended in the Smolensk area is proved by the fact that the latest Soviet communique reports continued fighting during the night in this direction.

Whether the German switch (Continued on Page 4.)

SECRET RADIO IN POLAND

LONDON, Aug. 6.
The "Soviet War News" published by the Russian Embassy in London, has revealed that a secret radio station has broadcast in Poland the news of the recent Russo-Polish agreement. The news has resulted in great activity by Polish guerilla units against the Germans.—Reuter.

MORE NAZIS TAKEN AS PRISONERS

British Success Of Raiding Party In Libya

CAIRO, August 6.
A British communique issued from General Headquarters, Cairo, to-day (Wednesday) states: "LIBYA: Continuing their aggressive activities outside Tobruk our raiding parties yesterday seized a German post and despite enemy counter-attacks inflicted heavy casualties and brought back prisoners."

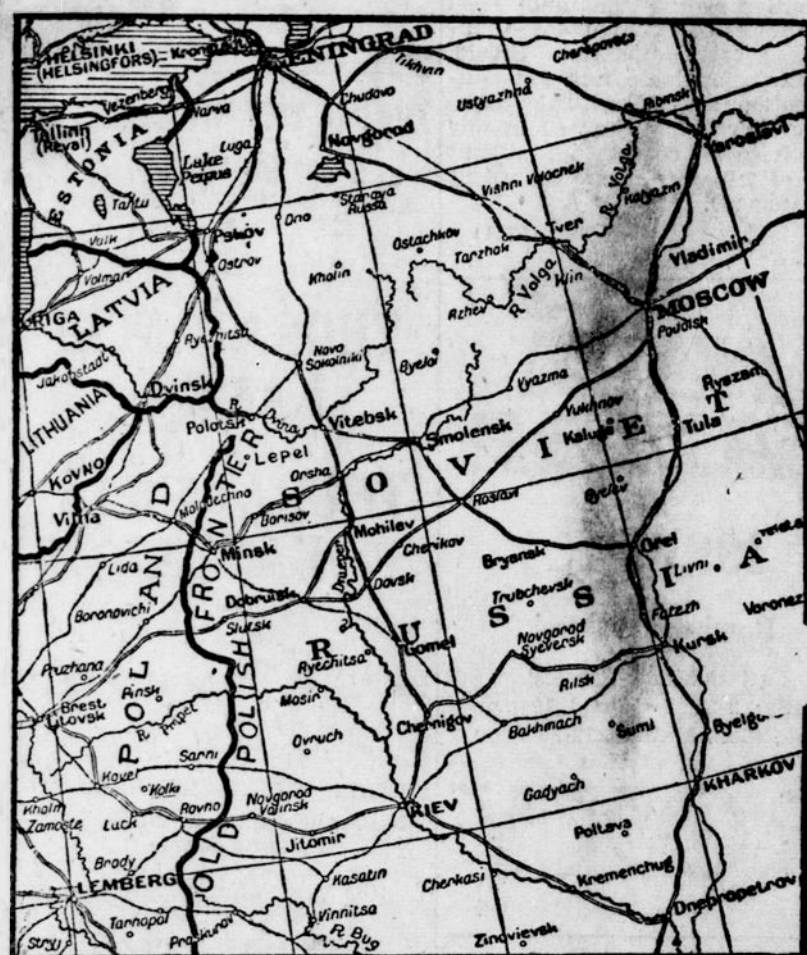
Tobruk raiding parties seized a German post, inflicted heavy casualties and brought back prisoners.—Reuter.

CLARIFICATION OF FRENCH POLICY

VICHY, Aug. 6.
The French reply to America's request for a clarification of France's policy on empire defence has been handed to Admiral Leahy. It is stated that "It outlines the guiding principles of French policy on lines defined by Admiral Darlan and General Weygand."—Reuter.

U. S. Cruisers In Australian Waters

BRISBANE, August 6.
"You are likely to see more United States Navy while the war lasts," Rear Admiral Taffinder, Commanding the United States Cruisers here, told reporters on Wednesday morning. "Warships are not likely to visit other Australian ports but will merely call at Brisbane for fuel and supplies."—Reuter.



OLD STORY DOLED OUT AS SPECIAL 'BLITZ' VICTORIES

Long-Promised Report To German People On Soviet War Makes No New Spectacular Gains, But Finds Excuse For Meagre News

BERLIN, August 6.
The German High Command in a special announcement from the Fuehrer's Headquarters gives the long-promised report on the progress on the Eastern Front now made possible by "the beginning of new operations."

The announcement claims that a breakthrough was achieved at three decisive points between the Black Sea and the Gulf of Finland, namely, south of the Pripiet Marshes in the direction of Smolensk and south of Lake Peipus.

'REDS' KNOW NOT THEIR OWN FRONTS!

The special announcement began with this passage: "As may be deduced from a number of reports the Soviet Command does not possess a reliable picture of the position on their own front. In adhering to the principle of absolute truth German reports were pledged to the greatest reserve if they did not wish to give away valuable information to the enemy. The justifiable wish of German people to receive full information every day on the course of operations had to take a back place. Yes, it had even to be reckoned with that false representations which would be spread about a home and that hostile countries abroad would circulate misleading rumours."

CHIEF POINTS

The chief points of German claims are contained in four 'communiqués', which are published below. Reports on the operations on the Finnish Front and of the Navy would be spread about at home and abroad.

PRECONDITION FOR PUSH.

"The capture of Ostrov, Porkhov and Pskov has created the precondition for a push to the north and the initiation of an attack in the direction of Leningrad. The left flank of the forces advancing between Lake Ilman and Lake Peipus was driven practically up to Narva in order to close the land bridge between Lake Peipus and the Gulf of Finland. Meanwhile the army operations in Estonia took Dorpat, Fellin and Pernau and threw enemy divisions, after numerous violent skirmishes, back north of Tapa. The operations of this army group have not yet concluded, but over 35,000 prisoners were taken (Continued on page 7)

Hands Off Thailand!

AMERICA AND BRITAIN WARN JAPAN

Integrity And Independence Of Siam Of Vital Concern To Two Powers

BUT TOKIO PREPARES FOR INEVITABLE SHOW-DOWN

WASHINGTON, August 6.
Mr. Cordell Hull stated that Japanese intentions towards Thailand and the South West Pacific area were a matter of increasing concern to the United States Government.

Menace To U.S. Security

Japanese move into Thailand would be considered as a step menacing American security and endangering American territory in the Pacific.

This was made clear by the Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull at his Press Conference here to-day.

He said that the United States Government had made clear its vital interest and opposition to any moves of conquest in the Pacific and elsewhere. Mr. Hull added that this applied to Thailand.

Referring especially to indications that Japan was already demanding military concessions there, Mr. Hull said the United States Government viewed these with increasing concern. He expressed the United States interest in the integrity and independence of Thailand by referring to previous statements of policy regarding South-West Pacific.—Reuter.

HANDS OFF SIAM

LONDON, August 6.
Any action which would threaten the independence and integrity of Thailand would be a matter of immediate concern to Great Britain, more particularly as a threat against the security of Singapore, said Mr. Eden in the House of Commons to-day when speaking on the Far Eastern situation.

Mr. Eden said that the British Government had not failed to note that Japanese newspapers had recently been using the same kind of language regarding Thailand as they employed before the Japanese demands for bases in Indo-China.

The British Ambassador in Tokyo had pointed out to the Japanese Foreign Minister that if any step of this kind were taken it must

Plea For Supplementary Petrol Rationing

CALCUTTA, August 6.
The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have addressed a telegraphic communication to the Commerce Department of the Government of India, protesting against the petrol rationing scheme which they characterise as "unduly harsh" and also one bound to cause considerable inconvenience to the public.

The Committee point out that the basic rations, fixed under the Rationing Order, are extremely low particularly for a city like Calcutta which involves large distances between residential and business quarters and industrial centres. For most owners and users, cars are essential aids to speedy and efficient conduct of business and, therefore, under restriction of petrol supplies is bound to affect adversely the business and industrial activity and would also consequently hamper war work.

"UNDULY LOW LIMITS"
The Committee further point out that as the Governments aim at present is only to effect about twenty per cent saving in petrol consumption and as the share of private motorists, as admitted by the Government themselves, is not much in proportion to the total consumption of petrol in India, the restriction of basic rations to the present "unduly low limits" is unnecessary. Although there is a provision for supplementary

THAI TROOPS TAKE UP POSITION IN CEDED AREA

BANGKOK, Aug. 6.
It is officially announced that the tank headquarters of Thailand's Eastern Army has been established at Batambong. Contingents of mechanised troops and a large police force have already taken up positions in the territory ceded to Thai by Indo-China.—Reuter.

Tagore's Condition Grave

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.
The Poet's condition is almost unchanged but it is causing greater anxiety," states a Bulletin issued at two this morning.

A Bulletin issued to the "Associated Press" at 10-30 p.m. states: "The Poet's condition shows no change since the last Bulletin at 8-30 p.m."

At 8-30 p.m.

"The Poet is growing considerably weaker and his conditions is causing great anxiety," states a Bulletin issued at 8-30 p.m.

The latest Bulletin about the Poet's condition has caused grave anxiety amongst all sections of people in the city. Constant telephone calls are being received from the public at the Poet's residence, making anxious enquiries about his latest condition and there is a continuous stream of people from the city to Jorashanko since the evening. The callers include Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Syamprasad Mookerjee, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, and Mr. Nalin Ranjan Sarkar.

The Poet is now being watched by his relatives and some workers from Santiniketan.

At 6 p.m.

Enquiries made by the "Associated Press" at 6 p.m. show that the condition of the Poet worsened to some extent in the evening, and this is causing great anxiety.

JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS POSTPONED

Owing to the illness of the Poet, the Rabindra Jayanti celebrations by the University of Calcutta, fixed for August 6, have been postponed.—A. P.

At Noon

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.
A bulletin issued at noon from Dr. Tagore's residence states that there has been no change in his condition so far. His weakness and restlessness are still causing considerable anxiety.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

TAGORE'S CONDITION WORSENING.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.
On latest enquiry made at 3/30 a.m. the "Associated Press" was informed that the Poet's condition had slightly worsened since the earlier Bulletin was issued (2 a.m.) and was causing grave anxiety.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS

Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Advertisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

A very high Officer serving in an important Indian State and belonging to a very respectable and well connected Vaish Agarwal family wants suitable matches for his son, daughter and nephew. No sub-caste restrictions. Son: Aged 19, healthy, handsome, Graduate. Daughter: Aged 17, healthy, handsome, well versed in all household duties, music, knitting and sewing, and knowing Hindi, Urdu, Bengalee and English. Nephew: Aged 21, healthy, handsome and M.A. Gentlemen desirous of forming an alliance should apply at once for further details to Box No. 14906 "Bombay Chronicle". (14906)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a rapid accurate Stenotypist, Pay Rs. 40/- Time 9-30 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 2 to 6-30 P. M. Apply Post Box 3052, Bombay. 3. (14929)

Wanted:—150 Candidates for Station Master's and signaller's training. Scholarship Rs. 30/- and 20/- Free quarter. Railway fare paid. Apply with 16 to Supdt. Railway Telegraph Training School, Baranah-boola, Delhi. (14902)

Earn Rs. 50 per month without investment or security. Wanted energetic candidates to represent for securing orders of High Class Art Calendars. Ask for our illustrated Free Booklet. Glasgow Printing Co., Howrah. (5642)

26. OFFICES TO LET

A large modern south-westerly Office room with a small room attached for records etc. Rent Rs. 75/- Apply 16 Elphinstone Circle. Phone 21691. (14996)

97. HOTELS (UP COUNTRY)

Lake View Hotel, Lonavla. Under Entirely New Management. Excellent Cuisine Comfortable Accommodation Moderate Terms. Opening Shortly. (14905)

150. SCHOLARSHIPS

A Research Scholarship of Rs. 75 p.m. has fallen vacant for work on Islamic lines in the Seminar for the Comparative Study of Religions. Applications are invited from M.A.s in Persian or Arabic or from those with Madrasah training. Apply for application form on or before the 15th August, 1941. (ed.) K. G. NAIK, Principal, Baroda College. Baroda. 28-7-1941 5731

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion Rs. 4-8-0
1st Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of M. S. plates.

Tender form No. MP. BH. 6361 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 3/- per set. Due date of submission and opening of tenders at 12 noon on 18th August, 1941. (5762)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 7th Instant, at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

T. SINCLAIR KENNEDY, Sheriff of Bombay. Bombay, 5th August, 1941. (5763)

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA. Bombay, the 14th July, 1941.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Madras, on MONDAY the 18th August, 1941, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

- To receive the Central Board's Report, the Balance Sheet of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1941, and the Report of the Auditors.
- To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

W. LAMOND, Managing Director. (5641)

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Gokhale Road, (South) Bombay on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, 1941, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1941.
- To declare a dividend.
- To elect directors in place of those retiring.
- To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th to 30th August, 1941, (both days inclusive). By order of the Board of Directors, J. G. RAM & CO. Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents. Bombay, 7-7-41.

(N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1941, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Wednesday, the 20th of August, 1941. This is not applicable in the case of 1498 New Shares issued by the Company in March 1941.) 5765

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

The Bombay Chronicle, ill Bomb rather Balm for all Aches and pains is Amrutanjani. (5485)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans on Personal Bond or mortgages. Big Loans also advanced. Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, "Assar Virji" Building, 203 Hornby Road. (14894)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Pure—filtered Teel Oil for domestic consumption free delivery. Better than third-rate Ghee sold in Markets. Write or Phone 61067, Ahmed Cassim, Parel Bhoiwada. (14900)

For Sale—Free hold 1,500 sq. yards at Ranade Rd. Extension, Dadar Rs. 40 sq. yd. Apply Box No. 14896 "Bombay Chronicle." 5731

Public Notices

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of TEACHER of Carpet Weaving Class in the Reay Art Workshops of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

PAY:—The scale of pay is Rs. 90-4-100—Efficiency Bar—4-160 without any allowance.

QUALIFICATIONS:—The candidate for the post must have completed the full course of woollen (pile) carpet weaving, cotton carpet and cotton durry (Darl) weaving in any recognised Industrial School, or, he must have worked in a recognised firm for a period of at least five years. He must possess good knowledge of hand block printing on cotton and silk. He should know hand block cutting for block cutters and wood carvers. He must know the working of the hand loom and must be capable of teaching students simple weaving patterns. He must have full knowledge of dyeing (colour) wool and cotton. He must be a good designer. The minimum educational qualifications should be not less than the vernacular fifth standard pass. He must also know Hindi.

AGE:—He should ordinarily be not more than 30 years of age. Applications should be complete with evidence as to age, language known, place of birth, caste and any educational qualifications with particulars of experience, domicile, &c.

Applications should be sent by registered post to the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and must reach him on or before 1st September, 1941.

Applicants who may be called for interview will have to do so at their own expense.

CHAS. R. GERRARD, Director. Dated, 5th August, 1941. (5764)

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of SHIRTS and SHORTS as per sample kept in the Civil Guard Headquarters, Head Police Office, Bombay No. 1, to the Civil Guards of Bombay City. About 2,000 shirts and 2,000 shorts will be required. The tenders along with samples will be received by the undersigned until 1 p.m. on the 11th August, 1941. Further particulars can be obtained from the Civil Guard Headquarters, Bombay No. 1.

R. N. NAYAMPALLI, Deputy Commissioner of Police. Head Police Office, Bombay, 5th August, 1941. 5760

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOHANLAL NAROTTAM DAS MEHTA, Bal CHANDANBAI, wife of Mohanlal Narottamdas Mehta and RAJANIKANT MOHANLAL MEHTA have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or demand either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, shares, easements, or otherwise, howsoever in to or upon the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land situate, lying and being at the junction of Gokhale Road South and 60 feet wide proposed road in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Nine hundred and twenty-nine decimal Twenty-five (929.25) Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1607 and 1469 parts Cadastral Survey No. 1647 of Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 4490(5), Street No. 120 D and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by land reserved for construction of the 20 feet passage, on or towards the East by the junction of Gokhale Road, on or towards the North by Municipal land Plot No. X and on or towards the South by Municipal land Plot No. XII. Dated this 5th day of August, 1941.

DIVEKAR & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. (5759)

Public Notices

NOTICE

CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS NEW DELHI.

IRON AND STEEL (CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1941.

A NOTIFICATION has already been issued in the Government of India Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 1st August, 1941, specifying the quantities of the various categories of iron and steel which may be acquired by or disposed of by any one customer without a licence under the Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order, 1941. Stock holders are hereby warned that although there is no limit to the total amount sold under this notification, they will be able to obtain iron or steel for the purpose of replenishing their stocks only to the extent which will be permitted by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta in each individual case, and they should, therefore, apply to him for information as to the total quantities which they can sell in any month to all consumers without fear of failing to secure equivalent replacement.

(5761)

Director: MEHBOOB

TO-DAY at PATHE

3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. Matinee on Holidays at 1 P.M. UPPER SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.

The HEART PINES - - - Did the PRINCE get his heart's desire? (5761)

Famous Arun's

THORATANCHI KAMLA

THORATANCHI KAMLA

Director: BHAL G. PENDHARKER

Cast: SUMATI GUPTA-CHANDRAKANT Nanasahab Phatak, Nimbalkar Baburao Pawar

Running at MAJESTIC

CINEMA—Girgaon 3 Shows Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45 Matinee at 1-30.

4th Fascinating Week

RANJIT'S Popular Photo-Play

SHADI Directed by: JAYANT DESAI

Cast: MADHURI MOTILAL, KHURSHID, ISHWARLAL Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m. Mat. on Sat., Sun & Holidays at 1 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY—LAST DAY! CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

"BALALAIKA" Nelson Eddy—Ilona Massey

From TO-MORROW: "FOOTSTEPS in the DARK" with ERROL FLYNN.

TO-DAY—LAST DAY! REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MARLENE DIETRICH DARINGLY Different... as

The FLAME OF NEW ORLEANS

From TO-MORROW: ZANE GREY'S WESTERN UNION IN TECHNICOLOR

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The FLAME OF NEW ORLEANS

STAGGERED THE CITY WITH ITS EMOTIONAL SWEEP

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

SISTER SISTER SISTER

Featuring: SHEIKH MUKHTAR, NALINI JAYWANT & HARISH

Director: MEHBOOB

TO-DAY at PATHE

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EMBARGO ON EXPORT OF BURMA RICE

CALCUTTA, August 5.

The embargo placed on the export of paddy and rice to India from Arakan by the Government of Burma, was the subject matter of a question in the Bengal Legislative Assembly this evening. The Commerce Minister, Mr. Suhrawardy, replying said that the Government of Burma had placed the embargo on account of local shortage. The import of Burma rice was stopped only from Akyab, while that from Rangoon was not affected.—A. P.

RISE IN PRICES OF JAPANESE GOODS TO BE DISCUSSED

LAHORE, August 5.

The abnormal rise in the prices of Japanese goods especially textiles, following the freezing of Japanese assets, it is understood, will form the subject of discussion at the meeting of the representatives of Punjab industries, to be held at Lahore on August 9. Sir Manohar Lal, Minister of Finance and Industries, will preside.—A. P.

DEBTORS' AGRICULTURAL BILL PASSED

CALCUTTA, August 5.

The Bengal Agricultural Debtors' Bill was passed in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day. Supporting the Bill with some reluctance, Mr. B. B. Bose, Leader of the European Party, warned the Minister-in-Charge of the Bill and the Coalition Party that in future attempts by Government to introduce legislation which had retrospective effect would be strongly resisted by his party. The House was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

New Additions To List Of Enemy Firms

SIMLA, August 5.

The Government of India have issued further additions to the list of enemy firms in neutral countries with whom it is unlawful to have dealings of any kind. The notification will be reproduced in the Indian Trade Journal.—A. P.

Cloth Merchant And Prominent Citizen Arrested For Alleged Counterfeiting

RAWALPINDI, August 5.

The police raided the shop of a cloth merchant in the village of Kuri and are alleged to have seized a quantity of counterfeit coins of different denominations. Next they searched the house of a prominent citizen of Mohalla Kartarpura and made a big haul of spurious coins.

Both the persons have been put under arrest. The Superintendent of Police has set up an anti-counterfeiting agency under his personal supervision to accelerate the anti-counterfeit coin drive.—A. P.

Commerce Member In Simla

CALCUTTA, August 6.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, member for Commerce and Labour, Government of India, arrived here this morning from Simla.—A. P.

Indian Merchants In Singapore Must Have Central Organisation

SINGAPORE, Aug. 4.

"The various Indian Chambers of Commerce in this country must form a federation so that they might be in a position to speak with one voice in matters affecting the welfare of the members of their community," said Sir Shanmukham Chetty, speaking at a reception given in his honour by the Indian Chamber of Commerce.—A. P.

ALLEGED THROTTLING OF SLEEPING MAN.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A man sleeping on the verandah of a house at Babulnath Road was suddenly pounced upon by a young college student on Monday evening. The latter, it is said, made a desperate attempt to throttle the sleeping man whose cries for help brought neighbours to the scene. The student was arrested and handed over to the police.

He was found to be suffering from high fever and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday evening. The deceased, Kantilal Tripurshanker Trivedi, it is said, had an attack of brain fever and left his house in a delirious condition. He is supposed to have attempted to throttle the sleeping man in a fit of delirium. The inquest stands postponed pending police inquiries.

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) — Dr. Syed Abdul Latif, in a statement on Mr. Amery's speech says: "The speech comes at a time when Muslim politics are in a state of uncertainty and I am doubtful whether its implication will be headed in time by the Muslim League. The case of the Congress is different. It can easily afford to remain silent as the Sapru Conference is doing its work."

Pen-Knife Not Offensive Weapon

High Court Holds Police Chief's Order Was 'Rather Vague'

An application in revision was filed by a person who was convicted by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, of being found in possession of a small penknife in contravention of the order of the Commissioner of Police under Sections 23 and 127 of the Act. He was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

Baby Princess To Occupy Kolhapur Gadi?

Maharashtra Mahila Mandal's Memorial To Viceroy Supports Women's Conference Resolution

The Maharashtra Mahila Mandal, a branch of the Central Maharashtra Mahila Committee affiliated to the All-India Women's Conference, in supporting the resolution of the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference regarding the "succession of girls to gadi of ruling prince, when there happens to be no sons" have resolved that His Excellency the Viceroy be requested to give a favourable consideration to that resolution by giving effect to it in the case of the Kolhapur succession, by declaring His Excellency the Princess, Baby Maharaj, as the successor to the Kolhapur Gadi.

THE MEMORIAL
The following is the text of the memorial which has been forwarded to the Viceroy:—
The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference in its meeting held in Bombay on 30th May 1941, discussed the question of 'Succession of Girls to Gadi of Ruling Princes' where there happens to be no sons' and passed the following resolution:—
"Resolved that the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference are of opinion that in the absence of a son, the daughter of a Ruling Prince should be allowed to succeed to the Gadi. They appeal to the

Princes and the Government of India to accept this demand as a resolution of the equality of the sexes in the matter of inheritance and property right."

The Maharashtra Mahila Mandal, Poona Centre, which is a branch of the Central Maharashtra Mahila Committee affiliated to the All-India Women's Conference, in its meeting held in Poona on 14th July 1941, supported this resolution and resolved that His Excellency the Viceroy should be requested to give a favourable consideration to that resolution and that His Excellency might kindly give effect to it in the case of the Kolhapur Princess Baby Maharaj, by declaring her as the Successor to the Kolhapur Gadi.

The Maharashtra Mahila Mandal further resolved 'That in case the resolution of the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference does not meet with His Excellency's approval, His Excellency should be requested to allow Her Highness Maharani Tarabai Sahiba of Kolhapur, the same right of adoption of a son, of her own free choice as other Hindu Widows of all classes in Maharashtra and in Western India have, under the Hindu Law'. The above resolutions have been sent to H. E. the Viceroy.

What Is Wrong With Diet In Rural Areas?

Mr. Mhaskar's Plea To Govt. To Encourage Research In Nutrition

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association and Honorary Adviser to the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council delivered a lecture on "Cheap Balanced Diet" at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Friday before the members of the Bombay Women's Work Guild.

Cheap Balanced Diet:
He mentioned that the diet of the poor people in this Presidency as also in the whole of India is inadequate in quantity and deficient in quality thus producing a chronic state of malnutrition among them.

Our Association was mainly concerned at the beginning to advise adequate treatment for various complaints commonly found in this Presidency and to prevent such epidemic diseases which frequently visit our parts.

We, however, found that the root cause of all sickness lay in the low physical condition of the people, and it was necessary to make attempts to improve the nutrition of the people.

Western countries have made great advances in the propagation of the knowledge of nutrition but that knowledge cannot entirely be applied to India, as our economic and social customs differ so widely from those of the westerners.

The diet which the majority of Indians take is in theory non-vegetarian; but in actual practice, even such people can hardly afford to supplement their diet with animal food or with milk.

It is only on days of festivals or in the worship of a Goddess that they slaughter an animal and share it among themselves. On the sea coast, however, people can afford animal food in the form of fish but milk which is one of the most important animal foods is hardly available for the adult population. The vegetarians who mostly rely on milk for their animal food, have suffered to an equal extent in matters of nutrition.

The diet is moreover, limited to one or two food grains that may be in season. Ordinary vegetables can hardly be obtained in the villages. There is thus no variety in the food articles nor have the people sufficient supply of vitamins and salts which are mainly to be found in vegetables.

The diet of the poor people, therefore, in rural parts is inadequate in quantity, monotonous, wanting in variety, and deficient in salts and vitamins. Even this diet is expensive to them on account of export of agricultural products to foreign countries.

A great amount of research requires to be undertaken in order to understand the relative importance of the various food-stuffs available in this country and the proper utilization of the same.

Skin-milk, ground-nut cake, rice-bran are few of the useful substances which are practically either going to waste, or are utilised for agricultural purposes. People require to be educated to understand the importance of such food-stuffs and the part they play in bringing down the cost of food.

The Importance of Milk in a Diet
Milk industry is in a very backward state in India. Good young milch cattle are imported into Bombay and are slaughtered

when they start getting fallow. Such inconsiderate and inhumane slaughter has already made the milk problem a difficult one. Absence of transport facilities and facilities for preservation of milk make much of the good milk run to waste.

We implore Government to pay serious attention to the question of nutrition as without their help many of the nutritional problems and the economic aspect of nutrition cannot be solved.

Certified milk which is available in London for two pence a pint costs in Bombay three annas per pint though the general cost of living in London is at least twice as high as it is in Bombay.

Tons of skin-milk left after extraction of butter are practically thrown away in Gujarat, as no use can be made of them. The same is true of many other perishable and seasonal food-stuffs like fruits, vegetables, fish, etc.

We request Government to provide transport facilities in order to help us to pool our resources in nutrition. Propaganda alone can't help the citizen to obtain his daily cup of milk or half a pound of vegetables a day. We are trying our best to educate the people but we request Government to tackle this problem seriously and give us Nutritional relief.

Food is not the only item that will contribute to positive health. General cleanliness, good water supply, fresh air, Sun-light and exercise, are all important factors where health is concerned, but the first two can only be obtained if the Government and the Municipality become conscious of the responsibility they owe to the population.

I implore you, therefore, to appeal to Government to help the rural population to balance their diet by making good milk cheaply available in all parts of India, by paying more attention to the raising of vegetables and to the improvements of agricultural produce in general, by giving special facilities for the transport of food materials from place to place, by giving liberal grants for research in Nutrition problems peculiar to this Presidency, and to help us in carrying out an educational propaganda to arouse health consciousness among the people of India.

AGREEMENT IN BENGAL ASSEMBLY

CALCUTTA, August 6. An agreement has been reached between the Government and different parties in Opposition in the Bengal Legislative Assembly over the much discussed Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill.

The Assembly unanimously agreed to the recommendation of the Bill to the same select committee report by November 18.—A. P.

NEW DELHI—Three persons including a boy of seven years of age, were killed, two seriously injured and two others received minor injuries, when a motor truck carrying bricks ran over the footpath on reading road New Delhi near Birla Temple, on Tuesday evening. The boy died on his way to hospital while the others two died on the spot. The two seriously injured persons have been taken to hospital.—A. P.

What I Dislike

By D. F. KARAKA

The following are extracts from a talk broadcast from the A. I. R. Bombay station:

"To voice a dislike is part of the right of free expression of thought and opinion. In countries which still uphold the democratic tradition, it is regarded as the birth-right of man and an integral part of the constitution. This right is necessarily subject to certain restrictions and the law provides for safe-guarding to ensure that in the expression of your opinion, the rights of other men are not infringed, and in times of war the interests of the State do not suffer. Consequently we have a law of defamation in peace time, coupled with censorship in war. So long as these safeguards are used for the purpose for which they were intended, I abate by them. But I dislike all those forms of censorship and restriction which are a mere pretext of curtailing the liberty of the individual. In the democratic society, individual liberty is being taken away and those in authority want to create a permanent state of emergency. Therefore, I dislike the fascist or of public war and I dislike dictatorships wherever they are to be found. I dislike all those who want to tamper with man's individuality of thought and curb his expression. I dislike all forms of Government which are not of the people, by the people, for the people. I dislike all censorships except those which are military and required for the period of the war. I dislike all men who want to sit in judgement over me or who want to inflict prohibition on me in any form whether it is the prohibition of alcohol or of public war. I dislike the censorship of books and films, because I regard myself as competent to decide what I should see and what I should read.

I have my own views on this present world situation and on the meaning of the world democracy for which this war is being fought. I have my own views on the position of this country in terms of that same world situation with which we are faced at the moment. I will content myself with saying that I dislike all those who refuse to understand the Indian point of view. But equally do I dislike all Indian points of view which will not realise the gravity of the situation as it faces the world to-day. I dislike men whose only interest in this war is in terms of rise and fall of the stock exchange. I dislike all those who believe that we will never be touched by this war and that if we are, it should be a Nazi bullet or a Panzer division. I dislike to see that when thousands of innocent Englishmen, Poles, Frenchmen, Greeks, Czechs and others have been bombed out of the homes, we should be found in this country twiddling our thumbs. But I dislike it even more when I hear in mind that there is not much else we can do this war. I dislike the deadlock that has resulted at the present time, when mutual tolerance and mutual understanding could have produced so much effort for the cause of 'democracy'. I dislike the ration of all my efforts that has been thrust upon me—partly by politics, partly by geographic conditions, but chiefly because of wanting to preserve my self-respect. I dislike it that should a journalist, be compelled to be absent from this, the greatest story of human tragedy and that I should sit thousands of miles away from it in a chair and read about it second-hand. I dislike it that I should have to take a back seat in this war, when those of my generation are fighting at the front.

I come now to another sphere—the sphere of the quality of man. I dislike all barriers of caste and creed and colour wherever they exist. I dislike men who think in terms of communities and all those who want to break up the oneness of man. I dislike men who have created a communal problem, even as I dislike communal rioting and communal cricket. I dislike clubs and societies and organisations from which the sons of the soil are excluded. I dislike seeing an untouchable in India turned out of any temple because I believe that all men have an equal right to worship their God. I dislike all social distinctions. I dislike that certain men, because they are rich should occupy the front row of the stalls, when judged by their intelligence they should be sitting very much at the back. I dislike to see carpets unrolled when the good earth should be a privilege for any man to tread upon.

I have a number of random dislikes which I find difficult to classify under any particular heading. Under this general grouping, I dislike timid officials who tie up their hair in knots with little pieces of red-tape. I dislike Yes-men whether they trail in the wake of a Chicago gangster or a bureaucracy. I dislike cliques and the consequential favouritism. I dislike radio critics who only write up their friends. I dislike customs and traditions because I believe they hinder the progress of man. I dislike all economic orders which make it possible for a privileged few to go about in limousines while the rest of the people are in a queue waiting for a few crumbs of bread. I dislike women who knit socks and men who knit their eyebrows. I dislike men who wear pencilled moustaches and have horse-hair stuffed in the shoulders instead of horse-sense in their heads. I dislike panics, except when they are flowers. I dislike dowagers who want to do the Conga. I dislike mothers-in-law, specially those who are prospective. I dislike conventional prudish whatever form or shape they take. I dislike love scenes on the Indian films because I find them so unsatisfying. I dislike nudist colonies for the same reason. I dislike blondes though most gentlemen are said to prefer them and I know that's no criterion of being a gentleman. I dislike all sly little girls who say you have misrepresented their friendship. I dislike all girls who wear long plaits and whose hair smells of coconut oil. I dislike all men who spit red whether it is venom or pan-supper. I dislike the playing of harmoniums because I think it makes a nation unmanly. I dislike men who have no sense of humour. I dislike Karl Marx because he is so unlike the rest of the Marx Brothers. I dislike women who waste my time. I dislike all bores who constantly want to write letters to the press. I dislike pseudo-journalists who are always writing things they want prominently displayed. I dislike so-called public men who fish for a title or a little write-up. I dislike all those who have at some time or the other tried to buy me out. I dislike those who forget that man may have a body, but he also has a soul. I dislike waiting in any form because impatience is the badge of all my tribe. I dislike waiting for sirens to come out from the middle of the night or for my turn to come when waiting in a queue. I dislike mentioning dates in advance when I am not sure what I would like to do when that day comes. I dislike waiting for the next moment as all young people do.

I come now to the last group of my dislikes. I dislike seeing human suffering in any form. I dislike poverty, sickness and sorrow. I dislike pain and seeing others in pain. I dislike to see decay in man caused by insufficiency of food and to see little children begging in the streets for a morsel of bread. I dislike seeing men who are able-bodied and anxious to work being denied a right to earn a wage. I dislike to see that a great portion of our population live and die in the squalor which poverty brings in its train. I dislike to think that to-day the world can find the billions which various countries require when it could not find a few thousand for social services and when all over the face of the world there were millions unemployed and no work could be found for them. I dislike to think that because of poverty women have been driven to prostitution and men to crime. I dislike to think that no one thought of the need of a new world order until circumstances so combined that the old order crumbled to pieces. I dislike to think that in the attaining of that new world order, man will have paid the price in suffering and sorrow, that millions of men who should have lived to see it will have died, that so many homes will have been broken, that so many tears will have been shed. I dislike this eternal struggle of man against the elements, this periodic strife to be able to snatch a few years of peace, these recurring wars which are always supposed to end all other wars and never do. I dislike to think that I have still to wait for dignity and greatness and peace on earth again.

MRS. NAIDU TALKS TO ANDHRA WOMEN
Importance Of Spinning Stressed
"Minor distinctions in creed and petty Hindu-Muslim dissensions should be completely eliminated and ought not to effect our higher ideals in life. There are no doubt petty disputes among the various sects which are not serious enough to disturb their harmonious, social relations and co-operation for the common end," said Mrs. Naidu in the course of her speech at a ladies meeting held at Markendeya Mandir, Kamatapur, on Thursday evening Mr. Dhirubhai Desai presided.

Mrs. Naidu advised the women that having come all the way from their native place, the great Andhra Desha, a well-known patriotic province, they should take to charkha and spin Khadi at home. "If you take it up and continue to depend on it for your subsistence you will never be in want. Take it as a sacred duty

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NAZI BATTLESHIP BACK AT BREST
LONDON, August 6. The damaged German battleship "Scharnhorst" returned to Brest where she docked and is undergoing repairs.—Reuter.

U. S. 'Unfreezes' Soviet Orders

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. The United States has unfrozen millions of dollars worth of Soviet orders in America.—Reuter.

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Outlaws Active On Frontier

Three Killed In Exchange Of Shots 20 Miles From Peshawar

PEHAWAR, August 6. A three-hour exchange of shots occurred this morning between outlaws and Government forces in Tarnabshilgiri jungle, twenty miles from Peshawar. As a result of this three sepoys of the Frontier Constabulary were killed and two wounded, but Government forces succeeded in capturing two fugitives from justice. Four are said to have managed to escape.

Acting on information of the presence of a gang of outlaws in the area, Police and other forces were conducting a general combat when the outlaws had taken up advantageous positions opened fire at about nine this morning. The police retaliated and the encounter lasted till noon. In the meantime reinforcements were rushed from Peshawar. Assistant Superintendent, Headquarters, also visited the scene of encounter. The condition of one of the wounded is described as serious.—A. P.

NO 'BLITZ' LEFT IN NAZI 'KRIEG'

(Continued from Page 1)
over of attention from Smolensk to the south and to a lesser extent to the north indicates a diversion while massing for a greater effort in the centre, or whether the Germans are seeking a weaker spot in the Soviet defences is not yet clear.

The third main battle zone in which fiercest fighting was reported yesterday round Khelm is not mentioned in the midday communiqué or Wednesday's early morning communiqué dealing with fighting during the night.

Khelm is some 75 miles south of Lake Ilmen and about the same distance south-east of Pskov. The Nazis in this sector apparently aim at cutting Leningrad's communications with the south.

Tuesday's German communiqué mentioned only the Ukrainian front and speaks of "thwarting Russian attempts to break out of the narrow space in which they are confined", of the wiping out of Russian sections and partial annihilation and partial encirclement of a new Russian force by a surprise advance in extension, of the area of break through 63 miles south-east of Smolensk.

Meanwhile German difficulties behind the lines continue. The latest reports of unrest come from Bulgaria where, according to news reaching Ankara, increasing internal difficulties have led to many Bulgarians being sent to concentration camps in Germany.

Recent acts of sabotage are stated to include three railway accidents since July 17.

Battle Of Smolensk

The tremendous battle in the Smolensk sector on the central front was described in a German broadcast last night drawing a vivid picture of the greatest clash in the history of mechanised warfare. The broadcast claimed that German troops reached Smolensk yesterday, and the battle was now being fought east of the city. The announcer referred to the terrific losses suffered by the Germans around Smolensk. He said "for many days we have been fighting for every metre and every kilometre of ground." Though the announcer claimed that the battle was destructive for the Russians, German divisions were mown down in the fighting and German infantry suffered the worst hardships. The announcer gave details of a big artillery duel and tank battle, but, according to the announcer, the Germans were always on the march and there was renewed fighting again. That was what the German divisions had to endure in spite of heavy losses every German regiment and division lined up for new operations.—Reuter.

ALLAHABAD POLICE BECOMES MAP-MINDED!

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6. The local Police have carried out searches for the recovery of maps and geography books containing maps of a certain scale. The police have removed from three different shops over three hundred copies of a geography book containing maps of Allahabad, about a hundred maps of Allahabad district and over fifty copies of a Geography book of a neighbouring district containing maps of that district.—A. P.

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Punjab Congress President's Warning

LAHORE, August 6. A warning to take disciplinary action against Congress members of local bodies in the Punjab who fail to submit their resignations by August 15 has been given by Mian Iftikharuddin, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.

It is learned that notwithstanding repeated instructions and personal visits by the Congress President, a number of Congress members of local bodies have not so far submitted their resignations and continue to attend meetings of their respective local bodies. This has led the President of the Punjab Congress to issue a stern warning to them.—A. P.

NO MEETING OF A. I. C. C. POSSIBLE

Reply To Sardul Singh's Request; Most Members Are In Jail

WARDHA, August 6. In reply to Sardul Singh, the Forward Bloc leader, who had requested that a meeting of the A.I.C.C. should be convened to consider the present political situation, it is understood, the A.I.C.C. office has stated that such a meeting will not be called as most of the members are in jail.—A. P.

LESSER RATION FOR SECURITY PRISONERS

C. P. Govt. Chief Secretary's Logic

NAGPUR, August 6. That the security prisoners who number 73 were given 2/3rds of the daily ration given to convicted prisoners was revealed by Mr. C. M. Trivedi, Chief Secretary to the C. P. Government at a Press conference.

Mr. Trivedi added that full diet for idle prisoners was objectionable on medical grounds and where medical opinion favoured the grant of full-diet on the score that 2/3rds ration was inadequate for a particular prisoner, full diet was given.

At the same time, it was open to such prisoners to work and earn their full ration.—United Press.

Satyagrahis Set Free On Grounds Of Health

LAHORE, Aug. 6. The Punjab Government have ordered the release of five more Congress Satyagrahi prisoners following the receipt of representations for their release on grounds of health or some domestic affairs.—A. P.

Congress Office Secy. To Tour Tamilnad

NAGPUR, Aug. 6. Mr. Sadik Ali, Office Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, leaves Wardha for Tamilnad on the 12th inst. In response to a query whether 9th and 10th inst. are suitable dates for visiting Karnataka, the President of Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee has intimated that Mr. Sadik Ali should visit Karnataka after Tamilnad.—A. P.

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Newsprint Not For News!

Commerce Member's Busy Day In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6. Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Member for Commerce and Labour, Government of India, who arrived here this morning, had a busy programme to-day.

Immediately after his arrival, Sir Ramaswami met representatives of newsprint importers in the city. The representatives are reported to have urged that newsprint, which was technically so-called but not used for the printing of newspapers, was urgently necessary for various other purposes, and that a small quota might be allowed for the import of such newsprint. They also urged that existing stocks of such newsprint unusable for newspaper purposes, might be released for sale to customers other than newspapers. The Commerce Member will also meet the various commercial bodies, members of the Indian Tea Association and a deputation of Insurance Companies during his stay here till August 9, and will take the opportunity of visiting the office of Board of Scientific and Industrial Research at the Allpore Test House and inspecting the site for the extension of the laboratories connected with the Board.—A. P.

INDIAN SHEEPSKIN JACKETS For Seamen

A new opportunity has presented itself for war work in India—the production of sheepskin jackets. The idea originated with the Navy League in Johannesburg, South Africa, which specialises in making sheepskin felts, an invaluable garment for men in destroyers, patrol boats, sloops, corvettes, mine-sweepers, etc. So popular are these garments with the men who have to face the cruel winds of the North Sea that letters of appreciation pour into the Navy League headquarters by every mail.

One of these sheepskin coats was brought to India and shown to various people, including authorities at the Naval Headquarters, Bombay, and at Delhi. Everywhere it was shown it was recognised to be a very suitable garment to be manufactured in India, especially in the Himalayas where sheepskins are so plentiful.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shriyan Shud 15, 1997
Muslim: Rajah 13, 1360
Parsi: Aspendarmad 7, 1310
Sunrise: 6h. 17m.
Sunset: 7h. 12m.
High tide: 12-15
Low tide: 5-25; 12-25
Air Raid Demonstration:
Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN: Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

DINNER TO M. R. JAYAKAR: Dinner to Dr. M. R. Jayakar by the Independent members of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Radio Club, 8 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: MATUNGA: A public study class on the subject of 'Reincarnation' will be held at 8-15 p.m., to-day (Thursday) at Putia House, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga.

ALL-INDIA RADIO MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION: The first annual general meeting of the All-India Radio Merchants' Association will be held at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday) at the Registered Office at Fatch Manzil, Opera House, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Balalaika". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Flame of New Orleans" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Gone With the Wind" Daily at 3 and 8-15 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Men Against the Sky" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Pot O'Gold" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Rajasthani" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Thoratanchi Kanta" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
ROYAL—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Charano-ki-Dasi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MISERY—"Lagan" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Holiday in Bombay" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
LAMBTON—"Akela". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Mark of Zorro" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Bambaiwali" Daily at 1-15, 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Sister". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

SHRAVAN YEDER UPKARMAM: Will be jointly conducted by Sri Vaishnava Vaidhyan D. Bhagwanthachariar of Kethandapatti to-day (Thursday) between 7 a.m. and 12 noon at No. 3 Jadavji Bhuvan, opposite Nappoo Gardens, Matunga, G.I.P.

BOMBAY TAXI-DRIVERS' UNION: An extraordinary general meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 a.m. at Gwalia Tank Maidan, Bombay, to consider the question of rationing of petrol and to take steps to protect the interest of taxi-drivers of Bombay.

BRIDGE DRIVE PROCEEDS: Mrs. R. D. Dubash, Rahmat Manor, Warden Road, has handed over the sum of Rs. 1,067, the amount realised at the Bridge Drive held at her house on July 23. This amount includes a sum of Rs. 100 donated by Mr. R. D. Dubash and another sum of Rs. 100 from Mr. K. M. Khan. Owing to the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Dubash who paid all expenses incurred the total amount realised goes to the War Gifts Fund through the Ladies' Committee. Mrs. Dubash was warmly thanked at the Ladies' Committee meeting on Monday, for this effort.

PUBLIC LANTERN LECTURE: Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge and the Biavatsky Lodge, T. S. Prof. D. D. Kanga, will lecture in English at the Besant Hall of the Lodge at French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Romance of Soya Bean and Vitamins."

DAHBOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS FOR RESEARCH STUDENTS: Applications are invited from students, both Male and Female, of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community (including all sub-sections) doing or intending to do real Research work in institutions affiliated to the University of Bombay or recognised by Government. Applications must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the office of the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board at Anand-Kauman, Chhapatty Road, Bombay No. 7. Applications should reach the Honorary Secretary not later than 21st instant.



A Coconut breaking contest in progress on Chowpatty sands in connection with the Narali Purnima festival on Tuesday.



Blessing of the sacred thread by Hindus at Banganga, Walkeshwar, in connection with the Narali Purnima festival on Tuesday.



Members of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Bombay gave a lunch in honour of Lt. Col. Bhatia, Principal of Grant Medical College, who has been appointed Additional Deputy Director General of Indian Medical Service, at the Cricket Club of India, on Wednesday. A group photo taken on the occasion.

Bhatia's Tribute To University Faculty At Lunch On His New Appointment

High tributes were paid by Lt. Col. S. L. Bhatia to the Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University, when the members of the Faculty met him at a lunch held in his honour, at the Governor's Pavilion, Brabourne Stadium, on Wednesday. Dr. B. G. Vad in paying tributes to the services of Lt. Col. Bhatia to the Faculty, hoped that Lt. Col. Bhatia, after his retirement, would stay with them in Bombay and give them the benefit of his experience. Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Dr. Yodhi associated themselves with the

sentiments expressed and joined in wishing him a successful career, wherever he went.

Lt. Col. Bhatia, in the course of his reply paid a tribute to the Faculty of Medicine which, he stated, compared very favourably with any other such Faculty in the world.

The party was given in honour of Lt. Col. Bhatia's new appointment as the Additional Deputy Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.

ARTISTS' CLUB: The members of the Artists' Club will meet at the St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA: Sjt. Chimanlal C. Shah, Solicitor to the Government of Bombay, will deliver the inaugural address in the Vidyalyaya Lecture Hall at Gwalia Tank to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.).

R. A. PODAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE STUDENTS' UNION: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will address the students under the auspices of the R. A. Podar College of Commerce Students' Union to-day (Thursday) at 1 p.m. in the College Hall.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Members and their guests are invited to a meeting to-morrow (Friday) at 8 p.m. at Greens, when Mr. K. M. Munshi will speak on "Akhand Hindustan" (the new front he has formed in politics).

ASTHIKA SAMAJ, MATUNGA: Shriyan Upkarmam and Gayatri Japan for both Rigvedic and Yajurvedic will be jointly conducted in the Samaj Hall to-day (Thursday) by Br. Sri. Ranga Vadyar, Anantarama Vadyar and Vidyeeswara Vadyar.

RIGYAJUR UPKARMAM: Rig-Yajur Upkarmam will be performed by Brahmasri Ravi Vadyar at his residence, 1/22, Bhuta Nivas, Matunga to-day (Thursday) from 5 a.m. For the convenience of office-going people, a first batch will be held commencing from 6 a.m., which will be over by 8 a.m.

VAIDIK SANSKAR IN KAMATHIPURA: Under the auspices of Arya Samaj, Kamathipura, a naming ceremony was celebrated of the son of Mr. Narahari P. Nilavar by Pandit Laxmanrao J. Ogile on Monday last at Kamathipura Sankarrao Pupala Road, Telugu Munurwar Wadi. Pandit L. J. Ogile and Pandit Pratapchandra spoke on the occasion. About 500 were present at the "Priti Bhojan".

BENGALI RESIDENTS' DURGA PUJA

Bombay, Wednesday
At a meeting of Bengali residents in Bombay, the following office-bearers and members were elected to conduct this year's Durga Puja festival at Parul:
President: Dr. S. K. Bose, Vice-President: Messrs. S. N. Guha, D. L. Sen, J. C. Maitra, Nirmal Bhattacharjee and S. N. Dey; Honorary Treasurer: Mr. P. Roy; Honorary General Secretary: Mr. J. M. Lala; Joint Secretaries: Messrs. R. K. Sen, B. L. Ghose, B. D. Chatterjee, T. N. Sen and P. B. Banerjee; Members of the Managing Committee: Messrs. B. C. Chakrabarty, R. M. Bhadra, M. L. Das, B. E. Dasidhar, Shanti Sen, A. C. Choudhury, J. N. Choudhury and M. S. Mukerjee.

A dearness allowance of Re. 1 per month for the employees who are getting Rs. 14 per month or less has been sanctioned by the Rampur Government with effect from August 1941.

STARS TO DANCE FOR FLOOD RELIEF

Well-known film stars including Snehabha Pradhan, and Vasantee will participate in a variety entertainment show which is being organized by the Bombay National Guards under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Among others who will participate are Sureshkashyap, Gaurishankar (late of Menaka's ballet) and Iyenger (Yoga Kala.)

The concert will be held at the Bai Sunderlal Thackersey Hall on Sunday August 10 at 5 p.m. The proceeds will be donated to the Flood Relief Fund.

Jagadish Prasad For Bombay

POONA, August 6.
Sir Jagadish Prasad, Convener of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference, will leave for Bombay on August 10, 'en route' to Moradabad.

He will stay in Bombay for two days and leave for Moradabad on the 12th.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 6)

cocoanuts are thrown in sea, which was done in abundance at Chowpatty, Back Bay, Ballard Pier, Apollo Bunder and Colaba. This is done to evoke Sea God's mercy for the people who are on voyage.

Another ceremony performed this day, is the renewal of the sacred thread used by high caste Hindus. Either at home or in places like the temples or Ghauts, old threads are discarded and the new one is put on.

COCOANUT DAY CELEBRATIONS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
Owing to the scarcity of rain and the possibility of portends of famine in the Bombay Presidency, the people were not in so jubilant a mood to-day to celebrate the festival of the Coconut Fair.

The Narli Purnima or Shrivani Purnima is one of the biggest Hindu festivals of the year, but owing to the dry weather which is experienced for the past one month, the people did not seem to enjoy the festival wholeheartedly as they are used to do every year. The traders as usual opened their shop at the Azad Maidan but their turn out was rather poor and below expectations.

A number of people, whether money or no money, are wont to enjoy life and they took full advantage of the holiday by going beyond Thana and Virar to satisfy their thirst for "country drinks". The Prohibition law still operates as far as country liquor is concerned and owing to the holidays observed in the mills and factories large number of the devotees of Bacchus went outside the prohibited area to celebrate the Narli Purnima.

Two kinds of ceremonies are held on Narli Purnima. Firstly, (Continued in Col. 4)



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medicine
with the
licorice
flavour

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1941

PRESS AND GOVERNMENT

The resolutions of the Standing Committee of the Editors Conference adopted at its meeting in July and Government's response to them represent a compromise, but we wish the latter were more considerate and sympathetic towards the rights and responsibilities of the Press. For some time past there were negotiations between the Committee and Government regarding the treatment of Gandhiji's statements and the general procedure for the meetings of Provincial Press Advisory Committees. The Committee's previous resolutions on Gandhiji's statements were intended to guarantee, as normal procedure, their free and prompt publication. But it appears from the statement of Mr. K. Srinivasan, the President of the Conference, that in actual practice Gandhiji's statement, "far from receiving any special consideration have been treated as specially suspect." It seems Government desired that all Gandhiji's statements should be scrutinised by the Press Adviser before they could be passed for publication with or without the assistance of the Central Press Advisory Committee. The Editors' Conference did well not to accept this position in any circumstances.

New Procedure

The correspondence that followed between the Committee and Government has ended in the present compromise resolution which has at least the merit of dealing with all statements. It provides that no editor, whether of a Newspaper or a News Agency, shall be under any obligation to refer any statement or report to the Press Adviser unless he considers it necessary to do so. In the event of the Government, whether Central or Provincial, holding publication of any matter by a Newspaper or a News Agency to be in any manner objectionable, the matter shall, except in cases of grave emergency, be brought before the Local Press Advisory Committee and a warning issued, if necessary, thereafter. This exposes publication which Government may regard as objectionable to risk as the emergency law regarding it is very uncertain. The resolution therefore, urges that "no penal action should be taken without

consultation with the Press Advisory Committee and that only in cases of deliberate and systematic infringement, after preliminary warnings have been conveyed to the Newspaper or the News Agency concerned, should such action be taken." Government have done well to accept the resolution and we trust it will be implemented by them in a spirit of sympathy and fairness. In particular, we trust Government will see that ordinarily no paper is penalised for publication of Gandhiji's statements in view of their own declared policy of treating such statements with special consideration.

Press Advisory Committees

As regards the procedure to be followed at the meetings of the Provincial Press Advisory Committees with representatives of Government, where complaints are made against individual newspapers or matters affecting Government's relations with the Press are considered, the second resolution of the Standing Committee suggests that a senior official should attend all such meetings on behalf of the Government and after a full and frank discussion in the light of the gentleman's agreement between the two parties, the Committee's views, whether unanimous or divided, should be recorded on any matter brought before it. Government had no difficulty in accepting this suggestion, which does not restrict their final discretion in regard to action against any paper. This procedure is already being followed in two or three Provinces, including Bombay, and we trust the Government of India will see that it is also followed in other Provinces. If, speaking generally, Government deal with the Press in a spirit of co-operation, they will only be discharging their duty towards an agency that helps them by faithfully representing public opinion when most legislatures in the country are suspended. They will also be the greatest gainers in respect of war effort, as they can do little in the matter without the active co-operation of the Press.

German Losses

Upto date Russia has done splendidly against the Nazis even without direct assistance from any other source. For over six weeks she has resisted the invaders with such success that Germany and not the victim of her aggression has begun to feel serious misgivings about the future. Nor is Germany wrong in being nervous. The cost in men and material that she is having to pay for her advance is simply disastrous. Elsewhere we publish an American estimate of the war on the Eastern Front and amount to nearly a million killed, wounded or captured, 1,900 tanks and armoured cars and 2,000 aircraft. It may be that the figures are on a rather liberal scale. But they cannot be disproportionately exaggerated so that it is quite safe to assume that the total of losses for the six weeks of the war is not far short of double the figures

given by the American columnists. It is obvious that Germany, with her rear gravely threatened by a Power rapidly growing in strength like Britain, cannot afford to sustain losses at the present rate for a very long time. Indeed, unless she forced a complete Russian collapse within six to eight weeks she would be face to face with a collapse herself. And the Russians show no signs of collapsing. On the other hand, they are giving blow for blow in addition to having absorbed much of the "blitz" shock of the Germans. Their armies, while they have been obliged to retreat, have not disintegrated, much less have they been annihilated. The net result so far is that the Germans have been winning victories and losing the war. This is the position when Russia is fighting alone. But economic assistance from American and, as we hope, effective military intervention by Britain are not very far.

Thailand's Plight

We are afraid that the persistent Japanese reports of Thailand having recognised Manchukuo must be accepted as correct, for it is virtually confirmed by diplomatic circles in Bangkok itself. In itself such recognition does not affect, immediately and materially, the present. But, as the Bangkok message says, this recognition, coupled with the financial arrangement between the two countries, constitutes success of Japanese pressure "in effecting a small breach between Thailand's avowed

policy and the one she must follow in actual practice." And it is also perfectly true that "whether this breach will be speedily widened depends upon whether a powerful America appreciates Thailand's urgent need for help to avert an ultimate tragedy." Thailand cannot possibly stand alone even if she desires to stand up to Japan. It is, therefore, welcome news that both Mr. Eden and Mr. Cordell Hull have warned Japan against the inevitable consequences of aggressive action against Thailand.

Frankly Speaking

Welcome Collaboration

Mr. Harry Hopkins is reported to have confirmed the general impression that M. Stalin and the Russian High Command are confident of their ability to ward off the latest German offensive. This is satisfactory news although there has never been any doubt of the ability of the Russians to fight on and give a brilliant account of themselves. More welcome is the news of an economic agreement between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. the terms of which clearly show that America's assistance to Russia is more than merely theoretical. Equally welcome is Doctor Dalton's statement that exchange of material valuable for the war effort is already in progress between Britain and the U.S.S.R. The closer the collaboration between these three great countries the easier would become their common task. Incidentally the American Press is eagerly speculating upon the probability of a joint Anglo-Russian invasion in the region of the Arctic. But we doubt if it will come off yet.

Mediterranean Activities

Of late the R. A. F. and the British Navy have been notably active in the Mediterranean. Following upon the arrival of a strong and significant convoy at Malta the Royal Air Force has been successfully operating over an extensive area covering Crete, the Dodecanese, North Africa and also Italy and Sicily. And now the Navy has bombed and shelled ports and aerodromes in the island of Sardinia. All this is certainly interesting and excites eager speculations. But we still believe that offensive action against the Axis in the Mediterranean region must first begin in Libya. And that, too, urgently.

Textile Workers' Demand

Thanks to the war, the textile industry in Bombay has been experiencing prosperous times and it is only natural that the workers should claim their due share of the prosperity. It is not, therefore, surprising that workers of different mills, under the guidance of the Executive Committee of the Rashtriya Gimi Kamgar Sangh, Bombay, have, under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, intimated to the Government Labour Officer that they desire a change in wages. They state: "The present bases of wages and earnings of the employees are utterly inadequate. The wages having been brought down in the course of the last 10 to 12 years by successive cuts, stand now at an unreasonably low level, relatively and absolutely." This statement is not exaggerated, but is corroborated by the findings of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee that "barring the highest grades of occupations such as those of sizers and warpers, and a section of the best-paid weavers in the bigger centres of industry, earnings in all other occupations fall to come up to the living wage standard" and that "for the large bulk of the workers, indeed, earnings fall far short of the standard."

Refer To Arbitration

The workers now demand that the rates of wages payable to all classes of employees and for all classes of work should be raised and standardized to some living wage standard to them, that the necessary remuneration of rationalised processes should be revised and raised, that every employee should be paid an adequate lump allowance out of the increased earnings of the industry and that, finally, the present scale of dearness allowance should be raised adequately to meet completely the rise in the cost of living. These demands call for sympathetic consideration. If the Government of Bombay had not shelved the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee's Report and had taken measures to carry into effect its recommendations, especially those relating to standardization of wages and rationalization, the need for such demands would not have arisen. But, in view of the Government's unwise policy of drift and inaction, the workers have been driven to resort to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Government have recently amended the latter Act by introducing the principle of compulsory arbitration. The dispute that has now arisen, in view of the workers' demand, must be referred by the Government to the arbitration of the Industrial Court. The workers have wisely adopted the constitutional procedure and the law lays down that Government must lose no time in affording them the relief that the law provides.

Parental Objection

The Chairman of the Central Recruiting Board is reported to have remarked that the most po-

LONDON, August 6. The House of Commons cheered lustily to-day when Mr. Attlee referred to the magnificent fight of the Russian army and the people, when he opened the debate on the war situation. Mr. Attlee stressed that very heavy losses in men and material were sustained by the German forces and gave an indication of the weight of the British air offensive, but he added a caution against undue optimism. There were, he said, satisfactory features in the present phase of the struggle which made it difficult for even the most philosophical to prevent cheerfulness from breaking in.

AN OUTSTANDING FACT There was nothing wrong in being cheerful provided we did not allow ourselves to relax our efforts. We should recognise that our better situation was only comparative and that although we had come through great dangers and triumphs, we are still fighting for our very existence against a very strong and ruthless enemy. One outstanding fact of the position to-day, as compared with a year ago, was that Hitler was now fighting on two fronts which German leaders had always striven to avoid.

THE INVASION THREAT Hitler had attacked Britain furiously by air. He had waged war unceasingly at sea, but the invasion which at one time seemed imminent has been postponed. But, said Mr. Attlee, nothing could be more foolish than to imagine that postponement meant abandonment. The possibility of an attempt remained, and must remain a constant factor in our considerations. Instructions had been given to all forces in the British Isles to bring to the highest state of readiness preparations against invasion. The British army at home was well equipped and ready and all strength was immeasurably greater than twelve months ago. Mr. Attlee was confident that should the Germans attempt an invasion by sea or air they would be destroyed, but nothing could be left to chance. Mr. Attlee con-

tinued: "To-day our eyes are naturally turned to a gigantic struggle ranging from the White to the Black Sea. Throughout the whole of that enormous battle area the Russian army and people are putting a magnificent fight (loud cheers) against the massed forces of Germany and the hangers-on of the Nazi regime. It would be very foolish for any one to attempt to forecast the outcome of that struggle, but I think it is abundantly plain that the plans of the German High Command for a rapid victory have not succeeded (cheers)."

NAZI CLAIMS WHICH NEVER MATURED

As long ago as July 13 the Germans claimed that the Stalin Line had been pierced at decisive points and that the roads to Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev were open. This claim has certainly not been substantiated. In the far north, Murmansk remains in Russian hands. Russian resistance is stubborn and the enemy has a considerable way to go before the Railway line from Leningrad to Murmansk is reached. On the south shore of the Baltic the thrust towards Leningrad has made no real progress recently.

KIEV STILL A BASTION OF RED DEFENCE

Tremendous fighting is now taking place in the Smolensk area, but the way to Moscow is still far from being open while in the Ukraine, Kiev, the capture of which the Germans claimed three weeks ago, is still a bastion in the Russian defence. It is clear from the "communiques" of the German High Command that they have been disagreeably surprised by the determination, courage and fighting quality of the Russian army (cheers). From the tone of German statements it would appear that they do not consider such pertinacity to be quite playing the game. (Laughter).

BRITAIN'S AID

It may not be the Nazi game, but it is winning the game. It is clear that the Germans have sus-

tained very heavy losses in men and material. I am sure everybody has been stirred by this splendid resistance to the invader. (Loud Cheers). We are doing our utmost to give all possible assistance to our Ally. The British Military Mission was at work in Moscow six days after the German invasion and the Russian Mission has been at work in London for about the same time. We are taking urgent steps to furnish Russia with war materials and supplies for which she has asked. The activities of our fleet at Girkines and elsewhere in the north show how close is our physical contact with the Russian forces.

R. A. F. RAIDS ON NAZILAND

Above all while the Russian armies had been stemming the attacks in the East, our bombers are delivering increasingly heavy attacks on western and central Germany. Whenever weather conditions allow, our attacks proceed without cessation and with growing weight, while the depth to which they penetrate increases while the nights lengthen. During the month of July 70 attacks were made on towns in Germany and 76 on towns in German occupied territory. A heavy weight of bombs was delivered with great effect. These keen blows will be continued and intensified. (Cheers).

In addition to night bombing there has been numerous intensive sweeps by fighter aircraft and daylight bombing raids with and without fighter aircraft. I do not think there can be any doubt as to the effect of these attacks on German morale and German communications and German industry.

IN MIDDLE EAST

In the Middle East during July our air force delivered 126 attacks on various targets including Beirut, Benghazi and Tripoli. We have lost 285 aircraft while we have destroyed for certain 410 units of the enemy air fleet.

In comparing these figures with those of other periods of the war when the ratio of aircraft destroyed was so much more in our favour, it must be remembered that the true standard is not with September last, for then the

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

POONA, Aug. 4. The Democratic Swarajya Party's readiness to co-operate with the Government in the war effort in view of the fact that the war had approached India's frontiers was expressed in a resolution unanimously passed at an ordinary meeting of the Central Council of the party on Saturday. The resolution hoped that the Government would accept the hand of co-operation in the spirit in which it was extended.

—Anglo-Indian Report.

On Tuesday last, Members-designate of the Governor-General's Executive Council were entertained by the British Government at Claridges Hotel, London, and Members of the United States Civil Defence Mission were the guests of the British Government at a luncheon at the Sovoy Hotel.

From this it is unmistakably clear that India has been conceded by Britain complete equality with U.S.A. And we wonder what on earth Mahatma Gandhi is fighting for now.

"Events," declared the Duke of Devonshire in the House of Lords, "are developing in the Far East which may bring Burma very much nearer to war than is the case now."

And thereby conclusively proved that the democratic right of the people of Burma and of Indian Provinces to choose their representative should be indefinitely suspended by order of Governors.

India, added His Grace the Duce, "was engaged in a gigantic war effort, which would inevitably be distracted to some extent by the holding of elections now."

How true! We mean the relation between democracy, for which the war is being fought, and India's "gigantic war effort."

Referring to the inflation of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Lord Catto (sorry, can't place him for you at the moment) declared that "these important changes came to him as a surprise."

And they came to us as anything but surprise.

It is most gratifying to learn that the Imperial Army in Malaya has been considerably strengthened.

It has been announced that important and crack Indian reinforcements have just arrived at that potential front, including the Maharaja of Patiala.

The Junior Colleague is responsible for the rumour that Chiefs of the Italian High Command rushed to Signor Mussolini the other day saying: "The B-B-british are r-raiding the ports and aerodromes of S-s-sardinia."

Whereupon the Duce bellowed "W-w-hy? L-l-l-et us at once r-report to the F-f-fuehrer."

According to an official message from President Roosevelt's yacht "After a night of restful sleep, the President is continuing his cruise in the northern waters...."

And speculators are continuing their flights without a night of restful sleep.

Russia and Norway have resumed diplomatic relations, says a London message.

Full acknowledgments are due to Herr Hitler who broke off Russia's relations with Norway and has now restored them.

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Admiral Toyoda, had an hour's discussion with the Soviet Ambassador on Tuesday last.

It is, however, not yet known whether the gallant Admiral actually demanded the cession of Vladivostok.

That night under the stars he swore eternal love.

"But how can I be sure that you are sincere?" She said. "I expect you deceive all the girls."

"Oh, that's an awful libel," he exclaimed. "You're the first really."

Our Readers' Views

Kolhapur Succession

To The Editor of "The Chronicle":

Sir,—It is nearly nine months since the death of H. H. Shri Rajaraj Chhatrapati Maharaj Saheb of Kolhapur and his successor is not yet declared. The question of adoption was, unfortunately, mixed up with that of succession and the latter which is very urgent has been sidetracked and that of adoption is at present engaging the attention of Government and the people.

That the widow of a sonless Hindu succeeds to his property is a universal rule in Hindu Law both in cases of the Princes and the people. It is true that no widowed Maharani of Kolhapur in recent years has been allowed to succeed owing perhaps to English ideas of succession. But in Pre-British days there is a clear precedent in Kolhapur Royal Family of a widowed Maharani carrying on the administration after the demise of her husband in her right.

Shahu Chhatrapati of Satara by a treaty with his cousin Sambhaji Chhatrapati acknowledged him as an independent sovereign of Kolhapur and the latter ruled for many years over the Kolhapur State. After his sudden death without leaving any male issue, the Maharani Jijabai took up the reins of Government. The nearest male heir was the Maharaja of Satara, Sri Ramraja Chhatrapati. The then all powerful Peshwa wanted to amalgamate the two kingdoms. But Jijabai opposed him. She adopted a boy of her choice and the Peshwa had to recognise him as the Maharaja of Kolhapur. This precedent ought to have been followed on this occasion and H. H. Sri Tarabai the senior Maharani, who was a partner in the late Maharaja's Rajyabhishek ceremony ought to have been placed at the head of the administration. In proper time she would have selected a suitable boy for adoption. It is never too late to do the right thing and I earnestly pray H.E. the Crown representative to acknowledge the

tent obstacle to the acceptance of army commissions was "paternal or maternal objection", meaning that, though young men were willing to accept commissions, their parents objected. This is certainly an interesting attempt to shift responsibility to somebody else. But we have often heard of a different kind of paternal or maternal objection; many young men have been disallowed in the army just because their parents or grand parents were political agitators.

Maharani and place her at the head of the State.—Yours, etc., B. V. JADHAV.

Ayurvedic And Unani Teaching

To The Editor of "The Chronicle":

Sir,—People connected with and interested in the Indian systems of medicine have disapproved the action of the Government of Bombay in setting aside the unanimous resolution of the Board and fixing higher qualifications for the admission of students into the Ayurvedic and Unani teaching institutions. As, under the Act of 1938, the Board is the body authorised to prescribe the course of training, it is also the proper body to prescribe qualifications for the admission of students. It is surprising that Government should have set aside the unanimous resolution of the Board in such an innocent matter.

It should be remembered that though the prospects of the Ayurvedic or Unani education may be said to have improved since the passing of the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act of 1938, yet it will take some time for the people to be convinced of the comparative advantages of this course of education. Besides, up till now among the students who came to Ayurvedic or Unani schools there were many who had no knowledge of the English language, and there were a few who had never been in any school of the modern type. Under these circumstances it is very harsh to fix so high qualifications for admission and to debar many worthy boys from being admitted into Ayurvedic or Unani schools.

I fall to understand why particular stress should be laid on the passing of the Matriculation examination. After the sad experience of many years people are disillusioned about the merits and the value in practical life of higher educational qualifications of the modern type. Again, according to the course prescribed by the Board, training is to be given in provincial languages and if in spite of that, it is contended that it is necessary for the student to have some knowledge of the English language the Board had provided for that.

The result of the action of the Government will be that hereafter there will be very few students taking education in the Indian systems of medicine and consequently the development and

the spread of the Indian systems of medicine will be checked, which will be quite contrary to the object expressed in the Preamble of the Act of 1938.

It is hopeful to note that the people of Bombay have taken the lead in starting agitation by holding public meetings. I hope the people of the other parts of the Province will make similar effort with a view to persuade the Government to do what is right and just in this matter.—Yours, etc.,

G. V. PURANIK,
Governing Director,
Shri Dhootapapeshwar, Panvel
Ld.

Coalition Ministries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle":

Sir,—I suggest that it was a regrettable error on the part of the Congress not to have tried to secure coalition or mixed Cabinets as in Punjab or Sind. It is useless to ignore the fact that communal outlook prevails at present, at least partly. It is better to look to the future for the disappearance of this outlook when mutual trust and harmony are restored.

This can best be done by associating members or leaders of the Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Depressed Classes etc., in the Cabinets even by reducing the Ministers belonging to the Congress, if necessary. In fact, the Congress Leaders are most self-sacrificing and would like to see justice and fair-play for all communities. They are in the best position to hold together such mixed Cabinets as I suggest. Most of the Congress programme would be acceptable to the mixed Cabinets. It is only in communal matters that reconciliation of divergent views by the method of give and take will be necessary and this a Congress Prime Minister ought to be able to manage. In course of time by thus working together (and not by division, isolation or dissension) mutual trust and harmony will be restored and the communal string will disappear. The Congress must, therefore, consider the advisability of moving in this direction and of "announcing as a first step" that in future Congress will always govern "with mixed Cabinets" as in the Punjab and try to bring about communal harmony. It is but fair that all classes and communities should have their share in the Government, until the time comes when all classes and communities are satisfied with the rule of the majority party as in other countries.—Yours, etc.,

"A WELL-WISHER."

HITLER HAS CROSSED FATE OF GERMANS

EDEN ON SHIFT IN BALANCE OF WAR

(Continued from page 6.)

Germans were attacking this country in force. It was the Germans who were sending their aircraft here in daylight. Now it is our turn to attack over enemy territory by night and by day. I think the result shows the continued superiority of our men and machines."

Declaring that he could not be expected to give any indication of other steps that are being taken to help Russia, Mr. Attlee said that the House could rest assured that within practicability everything possible would be done. The essential feature of the aid that Britain could give was not that it would be spectacular, but that it would be effective.

BATTLE OF ATLANTIC
Referring to the battle of the Atlantic, Mr. Attlee said that during the past two months the Germans had continued their efforts to achieve success. With the coming of spring the Germans were able to put an increasing number of U-Boats into the water. Britain had made early provision to meet this danger by providing more anti-submarine craft. In the course of the last few months the enemy had tended to range further and further afield so that the sea battle was now being fought over an immense area extending far out towards the coasts of the United States and far south in the tropical seas of Africa. In this battle, said Mr. Attlee, "We have of course suffered severe losses. We shall not be satisfied while these losses continue, but we can look back on the last two months with reasonable satisfaction. I cannot give detailed figures without presenting the enemy with information which he would very much like to have, but I can say that imports are maintained at a satisfactory figure in spite of all the enemy's efforts (cheers)."

STORY OF A NAZI CLAIM
Our convoys of vital supplies continue to arrive. From July 11 to July 28th the enemy were unable to broadcast a single claim of successful attack by U-Boat. However, in the last few days of the month the U-Boat did make contact with one of our south-bound Atlantic convoys. A large force was deployed and great effort was made by Nazi propagandists. They claimed to have sunk 116,000 tons in addition to a corvette and a destroyer. They gave vivid description of a destroyer squadron sailing around the convoy zig-zagging while an auxiliary cruiser directed the movements of the convoy and protecting ships which included Q-Boats.

FLIGHTS OF FANCY

Next day they raised the total tonnage sunk to 140,000 tons. What were the real facts? There were no destroyers, no Q-Boats and no auxiliary cruiser present. The convoy was protected by a corvette which gave a good account of itself as the U-Boats were unable to know. I cannot give exact details of the tonnage sunk. The enemy's claims represent an exaggeration of at least 350 per cent and probably 700 per cent (laughter and cheers). If there were really some grounds for enemy satisfaction it would be unnecessary to indulge in these flights of fancy. No one with any judgment would contend that we have yet won the battle of the Atlantic, but we can say in this vital part of battlefield we are holding our own.

A GOOD MONTH

The enemy has up to now failed to prevent the orderly transport of food and ammunition across the sea to this country. It is worth remembering that the war at sea also has its offensive side. July was a good month. On the North Sea and the Atlantic coast we destroyed, damaged or put out of action 69 enemy ships totalling 2,91,000 tons. This does not account for hits made on small craft, barges and tugs and the like. In the Mediterranean the numbers were 23 ships totalling 168,000 tons and another thirty ships were hit and considerably damaged. Attacks were also made on more ships with satisfactory results. Apart from attacks on smaller units and attacks on warships, 4,59,000 tons were sunk, damaged or put out of action in that month (cheers). Considering that the targets offered by the enemy are much smaller than ours, these results must cause him anxiety and may contribute to the need for his putting out extravagant claims." Mr. Attlee made a reference to the successful conveying of stores through the dan-

ger areas of the Mediterranean and paid, amidst cheers, a high tribute to the skill and courage of protecting naval and air forces.

MIDDLE EAST
Referring to the Middle East, Mr. Attlee said, "The presence of British forces on the Turkey-Syria border would confirm and fortify Britain's friendship and alliance with the Turks and enable Britain to afford greater protection to the inhabitants of Cyprus. In the south-east only small pockets of Italians were held up in Gondar. Elsewhere in Abyssinia, the Emperor with the help of a Cabinet of Ministers had begun the reconstruction of his country (loud cheers). At the Emperor's request, advisors had been placed at his disposal by the British Government and financial assistance was being afforded."

"DAY BY DAY"
On the left flank in Libya there was constant offensive patrol both on the Libyan border and in Tobruk where the vigour of British fighting patrols had kept the enemy in such a state of confusion and nervousness that he had to illuminate the desert by night with searchlights. Meanwhile, Mr. Attlee continued, "Day by day, week by week, tanks, guns, planes and supplies continue to arrive in the Middle East and the reorganisation and training for the next forward move go on. Another fact which differentiates our situation from that of last year is the vastly increased scope of assistance we are receiving from the United States (cheers). Not only does this stream of material exceed anything we have received in the last war but it is sent to us under the extraordinarily generous terms of the Lend Act (cheers). The visit of Mr. Harry Hopkins had for its main purpose the promotion of even greater assistance under this act."

JAPANESE EYES ON THAILAND
Important as is the physical help we are receiving, no less encouraging is the sense of spiritual unity between the English speaking peoples (cheers). By independent but parallel action in relation to Japan, the United States and the British Commonwealth have again affirmed their community of interests wherever liberty is threatened. Despite official Japanese protestations that their motives are purely defensive the British Government are maintaining the utmost vigilance especially in view of the fact that the tone of the Japanese press does not agree with that of official assurances. There is plenty of evidence that Japan is directing her attention to Thailand in a manner which bears ominous resemblance to that which preceded the incursion into Indo-China."

NO STUNT
There was clear evidence, Mr. Attlee continued, of the rising tide of resistance to Hitler's rule in all invaded countries. From the start there had been sullen resentment and growing opposition. This increased month by month. The "V" campaign was no stunt out of a spontaneous expression of the desires and hopes of civilised human beings who longed for deliverance from barbarian rule.

Mr. Attlee concluded, "Nations in Europe look to us not only to destroy Hitlerism but to show by practice as well as by precept the true alternative to Hitler's new order. We cannot foresee either the time or circumstances of our victory. We cannot tell the trials and difficulties that we have yet to endure but we know that when victory comes it will come with the help of the peoples of the world. We shall have to take a leading part in helping to establish a world of peace, freedom and social justice (loud cheers).—Reuter."

HITLER CROSSES FATE OF GERMANS

Mr. Eden speaking in the war debate said it was true there had been a shift in the balance of the war as the result of the German invasion of Russia. He continued, "That shift has had another consequence within Germany herself. Hitler, by his completely unprovoked action, has to some extent crossed and confused the fate of his own people. He has brought them up on the belief that Communism was their enemy. He made a complete change of front when two years ago he entered into the arrangement with Soviet Russia. He has now asked his people to follow him in yet another change. Inevitably, as can be seen, and even felt in the terms of the communiques, that action has crossed and confused German faith in its own war purpose."

POSTWAR GERMANY

Mr. Eden added: "References have been made to my speech a few days ago and to the distinction I there sought to draw in our postwar settlements between the military treatment of Germany and the economic treatment of Germany. Militarily every precaution that can be devised to see that Germany does not again plunge Europe into war has got

to be taken (cheers). It may be that in Germany there will eventually grow up a spirit different from this thing which has created Hitler and supports him. But we cannot afford to take any risk in that respect. (cheers). On that there can be no wavering. Economically the position is different. To put it at its lowest it would be to our disadvantage and to Europe's that Germany should be economically ruined after the war."

POLITICAL WARFARE
Mr. Eden continued: "The British Government realise that this state of affairs creates an opportunity for political warfare. We have made certain changes recently in the work for co-ordination and for the operation of our political warfare. I believe that these changes will bring further improvement. It is certainly true we are now entering a period of greater opportunities than we have had before for political warfare and I can assure you so far as Government is concerned we realise an opportunity has been given."

It is true, as Mr. Attlee said, there is a war on two fronts. It is true in the sense that there is already a war in the air—I would say in actual fact on more than two fronts, for the Mediterranean is the third front in which very vigorous war at sea and in the air is at this moment taking place. It is true that German plans had to be made on two fronts. This is what Mr. Attlee meant and this in no way discloses to the enemy what action may or may not be our future plan or intentions. Turning to the Far Eastern situation Mr. Eden referred to the freezing measures recently instituted. He said of these: "These freezing measures are not as it seems to be thought by some people framed to permit transitions which are not expressly forbidden. On the contrary they automatically forbid all transactions except those which are expressly permitted."

'BLITZKRIEG' SPECIAL FOR GERMANS

(Continued From Page 1)
while 355 tanks and 655 guns were captured or destroyed and 771 aircraft destroyed in combat or around.

ON GATES OF KIEV
In the south army troops had to overcome particularly difficult conditions of terrain and weather and a numerically superior enemy. One force succeeded in driving a wedge via Zhitomir up to the gates of Kiev. Having made this deep breach in the Stalin Line it swept forward to the south cutting off enemy lines of retreat and launching an enveloping movement. Hungarians and Slovaks participated. A German-Rumanian force freed Bessarabia and crossed the middle of the Dniester towards the north-east to establish contact with the force from the north. Here the count totalled 150,000 prisoners, 1,970 armoured cars and 2,190 guns. An additional 980 aircraft were also destroyed.

BATTLE OF SMOLENSK
"In the Central Sector the army group under Field Marshal von Bock has vigorously concluded the great battle of Smolensk which for space, time and hardness of fighting has a 'unique place in history.' Some 310,000 prisoners were taken while 3,205 guns and vast quantities of other war material were captured or destroyed. The Soviet air force lost 1,098 aircraft in this sector. Details of the progress of battle would be given in to-morrow's High Command 'communiqué'."

GERMAN GAINS

Successes thereby have been achieved, which far exceeded our most daring expectations. They can only be appreciated to the full extent if one considers the bloody losses of the enemy "fighting with extreme stubbornness and sullenness" which far exceeded the number of prisoners taken. The Soviet forces were "the bitterest enemy so far encountered." Earlier figures of Soviet losses given on July 11th have now risen to 895,000 prisoners, 13,145 armoured cars, 10,388 guns and 9,682 aircraft. Owing to exceptional organisation the railway system in occupied enemy zone has been restored almost to full extent practically up to the zone of battle.

"Conscious of their superiority and of the certainty of final victory the German armed forces are now ready to continue in a new sector of operations the fight which it has begun with a series of very great victories."

American Securities As Part Of Collateral Security For U. S. Loan

LONDON, Aug. 5. The British treasury has announced that an order has been

R.A.F. Defies Bad Weather

70 Air Raids On Germany In One Month

LONDON, August 6. Details of the R. A. F.'s attacks on Germany on Tuesday night are given in the following British Air Ministry Communiqué: "In gale wind last night a large force of aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked objectives at Mannheim, Frankfurt and Karlsruhe with conspicuous success. On the outward and return journeys very bad weather was encountered but over the targets it was very clear and a great weight of the heaviest bombs were dropped inflicting severe and widespread damage. Factories and railways at Aachen and docks at Ostend were among the targets bombed during the night. A Beaufort aircraft of the Coastal Command on patrol last night bombed a large supply ship in the enemy occupied port of Nantes. Two direct hits on the ship were observed. From these operations nine aircraft of the bomber command are missing."

ENEMY ACTIVITY
"Enemy activity last night was on a small scale and mostly over the east coast of England and Scotland," says this morning's Air Ministry communiqué. "Some damage was done at a few points and the number of casualties is small."

70 AIR ATTACKS IN A MONTH
It is authoritatively understood that during the month of July seventy air attacks were made by the R. A. F. on Germany and 76 on German occupied France. One hundred and twenty-six R. A. F. attacks were made in the Middle East. In these operations the R. A. F. lost 285 machines and destroyed 410 enemy machines.—Reuter

ENEMY SHIPS HITS OFF DUTCH COAST

Attacks: Aerodrome Near Cherbourg And Damages Several Planes

LONDON, Aug. 6. Direct hits from British bombers on three patrol vessels and a 2,000 ton ship are announced in an Air Ministry communiqué which states, "Blenheim aircraft of the bomber command attacked an enemy convoy off the Dutch Coast on Tuesday morning. Direct hits were seen on a ship of about 2,000 tons. Other Blenheims bombed enemy patrol ships off the German Coast early this afternoon and scored hits on three of them. Our fighters have carried out offensive patrols over the Channel and North France during the day. During one of these patrols low-level attacks were made on an aerodrome near Cherbourg and several enemy aircraft on the ground were hit and damaged. From these operations one of our aircraft—a fighter—is missing."

MALAYA INDIANS WELCOME OVERSEAS MINISTRY IN VICE-ROY'S COUNCIL

SINGAPORE, Aug. 5. "It is gratifying to note that in the enlarged Executive Council of the Viceroy there is to be Minister solely in charge of the portfolio of Indians overseas, which previously was handled by the Minister for Land, Education and Health."

Thus observed Mr. R. Jumbahoy, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Singapore, in the course of an interview on the administrative changes in India announced by the Secretary of State. Continuing Mr. Jumbahoy said: "The Indian community in Malaya will be very happy over the forward step taken by the Government. In the expanded Executive Council responsible public men have been placed in charge of various departments. "With a Minister solely in charge of Indians overseas, we can expect that matters handled by this department will receive immediate attention. Mr. M. S. Aney's appointment to this post is bound to give great satisfaction to overseas Indians."

Many Indians will still regret that the Congress and the Muslim League have not seen their way to co-operate with the Government even in the matter of defence. I hope some solution will ultimately be found to end the deadlock."

made specifying the American securities which their owners are required to place at the disposal of the treasury for use as part of the collateral security for a loan of 106 millions sterling from the United States Reconstruction Finance Corporation.—Reuter.

TWO SPIES EXECUTED

One Nazi And One Swiss Who Were Given Up By Collapsible Boat

LONDON, Aug. 6. Two spies Warner Heinrich Walth (35) and Karl Theo Druke (25) were executed at Wandsworth prison at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, after being tried and convicted under the Treachery Act of 1940. Druke was a German national and Walth was a Swiss citizen. They had been brought to this country by a German seaplane to the Banffshire coast, in Scotland and landed in a collapsible rubber boat, which they endeavoured to sink but which was later discovered, revealing their presence in Britain. Both men were in possession of equipment and spies, including wireless transmitting and receiving sets, English money, emergency food rations and foreign passports. Both men spoke English. There was no public interest in the executions.—Reuter.

U. S. Arms For Russia

LONDON, Aug. 6. It was announced in Washington today that the United States has sent the first consignment of arms to Russia.—Reuter.

U. S. ACQUIRES CANADIAN PLANES

OTTAWA:—Between 400 and 600 Hurricane fighter planes are being acquired by the United States from one Canadian factory for shipment to China, Netherlands East Indies and possibly Russia. This is stated by well-informed quarters here, who say that the National Steel Car Company of Fort William, Ontario, has been asked to furnish these planes and that other materials, including guns are being acquired by the United States from other Canadian factories for the countries mentioned. The materials will be shipped under the Lend Lease Act.—Reuter.

POONA RACES: 2ND DAY HANDICAPS

POONA, August 6. Following are the handicaps for Poona Summer Meeting, Second Day, Saturday, 9th August: "THE ASCOT PLATE—Distance 1 mile. Lime Juice 9.0, Foxhound 8.11, Donkey 8.0, Tail Sifter 8.0, Solimint 8.7, Blaudart 8.7, El Korcoro 8.7, Avon Song 8.6, Torch Royal 8.6, Panaster 8.4, Nut-de-Noel 8.4, Shalva-han 8.4, Ballalshah 8.4, Golden Arrow (late Asterisk) 8.3, Gay Spaniard 8.2, Vandye 7.11, Moorosits 7.9, Valkyria 7.9, Carabas 7.9. "THE BRISBANE PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong. Levant 8.0, Gashbook 8.2, American Beauty 8.0, Linaghuah 9.0, Flambau 8.11, Star of Baroda 8.12, Ishrat Sultana 8.12, Chip and Limit (late Ivanovsky) 8.11, La Concorde 8.0, Adina 8.9, Sauc Anglaise 8.9, Vijai Kumari 8.7, Valentin Jinks 8.6, Kirit 8.6, Vezou 8.6, Koanga 8.6, Gail 8.6, Serene Highness 8.6, How's That 8.4, Master Mind 8.0, Aftalion 8.2, Faiz (late Tamara) 8.0, Gay Nora 8.0, Taverner 7.11, Goolagong 7.11, Bledford 7.11, Langdon 7.12, Radio Man 7.9, Kellable 7.4, Kellow 7.4. "THE BHOPAL PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs. Oliver 9.2, Blue Mantle 8.11, Shermonth 8.11, Palla Number 8.7, Ginger Biscuit 8.7, Fairy Queen 8.2, Rose of Dewas 8.2, Flower 8.0, Sweetness 8.0, Sammy Brass 8.0, Sunrich 7.11, Miss O. K. 7.11, The Duchess 7.11. "THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs. Prince Hila 8.2, Toghalla 8.2, Fadhi Minshad 8.0, Gold Deposit 8.0, Assaf Mah-mud 8.0, Legion II 7.12, Dahman Ahmad 7.12, Kazzallah 7.9, Bahar Neel 7.7, Sultana Salim 7.4, Kollhapur 7.4. "THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs. Dahman Fadhi 9.0, Atilla 9.0, King Hila 8.12, Dahman Suri 8.11, Marshal 8.11, Rehman 8.0, Nalini II 8.0, Great Star 8.7, Star of Kashmir 8.6, Almaroo 8.6, Luqab 8.5, Bon Amis 8.5, Mikhlif Jazir 8.2, Zain ul-Mulak 8.4, Sayid Beg 7.11, Night Hawk 7.12, Radio Man 7.9, Kellable 7.4, Kellow 7.4. "THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Division III—Distance 6 furlongs. Faraj Allah 9.0, Aneed 9.0, Zahir 8.11, Bani Tamin 8.0, Hassan Pasha 8.9, Lala 8.6, Zafar Pasha 8.4, Al Munjid 8.4, Ghus-sab-ul-Ish 8.4, John Wilkes 8.4, Wheeler Fortune 8.3, Kaid Saoud 8.3, Spitfire 8.3, Sohrab 8.2, Taj Subhan 8.2, Dalli-al-Iraq 8.0, Batai-al-Iraq 7.12, Full Moon 7.12."

few years of its inception. It was his guidance and enthusiasm that partly inspired the students of the category of original literature. It is a pity that a college, still in its infancy, though overgrown in fact, should have easily lost the connection of such a teacher so universally respected, admired and loved by the students. —Yours, etc.

The speaker expressed "considerable doubt" whether any such meeting would take place.—Reuter.

"LET US NOT PLUNGE INTO UNDECLARED WAR"

ALEXANDRIA (New York), Aug. 6. Statements appealing to Congress to "put a stop to the step-by-step projection of the United States into an undeclared war" was issued from the summer camp of Governor Lowden by 15 leading Republican Signatories, including ex-President Hoover, Governor Landon, General Dawes, ex-Ambassador and Mr. John Lewis, former Chief of the Committee for Industrial Organisation.

The statement says that by naval action, by the military occupation of bases outside the western hemisphere and by the promise of unauthorised aid to Russia the fundamental principles of democratic Government have been ignored.

The statement declares, "recent events raised outbursts that this war is a clear cut issue of liberty and democracy. The Anglo-Russian alliance has dissipated that illusion."—Reuter.

Bribe A Nazi Atlantic

& Get It Done

German 'Superman' Turns To Be Dope-Addict, Hunting After 'Hot Sensations'

NEW YORK, August 6. The idea that the Nazi "Superman" sums up the characteristic features of the German armed forces is refuted in an article by Michael Pobers, foreign editor of "Le Jour" and "Echo de Paris", published in the "Daily News" of August 6. Pobers declares that "Nazi soldiers are corrupted from bottom to top from private to generals," and that they are a prey to a morbid questing for pleasure, for strong and hot sensations.

BRIBE AND GET IT DONE
"They live," he observes, "in a constant state of worry and experience emotion of instability and fear of the Gestapo, of what is happening at home and about the future. The corruption of the army and the German-controlled civilian administration of the occupied zone last winter reached a gigantic proportions," he exclaims. "There are few things you cannot get from the Nazis for bribe—there are few Nazis that will refuse bribe has become a by-word in the occupied area."

DOPE ADDICTS
The article reveals that trading in outgoing permits for crossing from occupied to unoccupied district is rife and money thus obtained is spent on pleasure. "The costliest dissipation of all which has a growing number of followers is dope," he alleges. "Morphine and heroin have never been in such demand. According to the Paris police, the number of drug addicts after the war was always exceptionally high in Germany. Now far from their homes, living in constant uncertainty about the future, large number of young Nazis, the 'Superman' seek solace in vice."

It is this discovery that Nazi "Superman" is strictly Dr. Goebbels' creation that has given France growing confidence in the future. The French nation no longer believes that the German army is invincible," he concludes.—Reuter.

VICHY JUSTIFIES SURRENDER OF INDO CHINA

Petain Govt.'s Reply To Sumner Welles

LONDON, August 6. The Marshal Petain Government has replied to-day to the attacks by Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant United States Secretary. The statement says "Mr. Welles expressed some doubt about the energy with which France would react in the event of an attack on her Empire at some point. Surely the heroic resistance of our troops in Syria can be considered an adequate answer."

To Mr. Welles' announcement that America's attitude towards Vichy would be "governed by the manner in which France defends her Empire" Vichy adds the problems of Syria and Indo-China were in no sense comparable. Syria was an object of aggression. Indo-China was not. Moreover though true that the French Empire is one, nevertheless Indo-China's geographical and political position is peculiar by reason of its distance from metropolitan France and the situation of Japan in Asia.

Indo-China therefore could not afford to await events, which might modify the equilibrium in the Far East. The disproportion between Japanese forces and the meagre effectiveness at France's disposal in Indo-China fully explains the position which confronted her and the inevitable consequences.—Reuter.

Students' Tribute To Professor

Students of the Ramnarain Ruia College, write: "The exit of Professor D. S. Varadan from R. B. College, Matunga, is greatly to be deplored by the public of Bombay as it is keenly felt also by the student public. As a distinguished professor of English, with a vast reputation as a scholar, teacher and speaker, he was one of those responsible for the high academic prestige gained by the College within a

Atlantic Mystery

Roosevelt Leaves For Undisclosed Place: Where's Churchill?

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, August 6. It is reported from Washington that newspaper correspondents have been asked not to follow Roosevelt's movements during the "holiday cruise."

Complete secrecy is also observed about the movements of the yacht "Potomac." It is rumoured that the President is expecting a visit from an important personage. Speculation is rife here as to why Mr. Churchill was not present at yesterday's memorial service to Sir Emsley Carr and why he was unable to open the Commons' debate on war as previously arranged.

A Reuter's message from Washington says:—"Where is Churchill?" is the question on everyone's lips—but no one is able to supply the answer. Mr. Attlee's statement in the Commons that Mr. Churchill will not take part in the war debate is described by one Washington evening paper as a hint that a conference between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill is taking place. It further suggests that Mr. Hopkins, the President's personal envoy will also attend.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was unable to throw any light on the matter merely saying that he had heard nothing about the meeting when he spoke to President Roosevelt on Saturday night. Many people believe that it would be difficult for President Roosevelt to get as far as Iceland from these shores and just as difficult for Mr. Churchill to travel further than Iceland.

At the same time everyone seems to think that it would be an excellent thing if the two leaders could meet.

Cruising Towards Undisclosed Destination

An official message from President Roosevelt's yacht "Potomac" states, "After a night of restful sleep the President is continuing his cruise in northern waters to an undisclosed destination. Attired in a sport shirt and slacks the President is enjoying the sea air. In response to questions from members of his party regarding the scope of the cruise the President announced that there was no definite schedule or localities and weather and angling prospects would determine each day's movements."

The President spent some time in discussing affairs with the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

Nothing is known at the Prime Minister's Office at Ottawa regarding the rumoured North American visit of Mr. Churchill, which is termed "mcs" unlikely."

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald considered the visit "very improbable." Questioned last night regarding rumours from Washington of an impending conference between President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Hopkins, spokesman for Mackenzie King's Office, declared, "Mr. King is most definitely in Ottawa and is not planning any trips out of the capital in the immediate future."

The speaker expressed "considerable doubt" whether any such meeting would take place.—Reuter.

"LET US NOT PLUNGE INTO UNDECLARED WAR"

Statements appealing to Congress to "put a stop to the step-by-step projection of the United States into an undeclared war" was issued from the summer camp of Governor Lowden by 15 leading Republican Signatories, including ex-President Hoover, Governor Landon, General Dawes, ex-Ambassador and Mr. John Lewis, former Chief of the Committee for Industrial Organisation.

The statement says that by naval action, by the military occupation of bases outside the western hemisphere and by the promise of unauthorised aid to Russia the fundamental principles of democratic Government have been ignored.

The Half-Column "Dim"

I want to draw special attention to the report which appeared in yesterday's "Chronicle" of the interview Lord Halifax gave to the American Press. In the light of his decision "to retire" at this most critical juncture of Anglo-American relationship, the incidents of this interview show that all the hush-hush methods so well-known to British spokesmen cannot be carried out in America and that, thanks to the American conception of democracy, the American Press stands for the free expression of the thought and opinion of the American people.

I reproduce here the two questions asked. Note the choice, polished language, the brutal frankness that accompany it.

"Lord Halifax," said one interviewer, "last night you affirmed the absolute value of the human soul. You spoke of equal political opportunity for all peoples. You said that Britain's chief aim was human freedom and you pictured a community of nations in which no country would dominate its partners. Does this imply that Britain is willing to free India?"

"May I interpose here," said another interviewer, "that this time the British Government has pledged ultimate Dominion Status for India. I am now recalling that the British Government gave a pledge (Palestine to the Jews as a homeland) during the last War in the Balfour Declaration; and I am asking to what extent that pledge has been fulfilled."

No wonder the great Anglican soldier could not stick such heckling. Too much a Christian, he must have found it difficult to play the diplomat in America. One is touched at reading of the loyalty of a handful of the British pressmen who immediately held a protest meeting "of indignation" at the way their Ambassador was treated. As a Viceroy of India, Halifax was not used to being questioned. The method in India is to make a statement and then on every other occasion say: "I have nothing further to add." But give us, the Press of India, Lord Linlithgow and we'll give him a thorough going-over to prepare him for the Ambassadorship to the U.S. if and when that comes.

This office has just received an enormous poster of Ceylon. It is beautifully done and what amazes me is that it is done at the instance of the Ceylon Government. It has something fetching about it and it almost moves you to go Ceylonwards. Why can't the Government of India even think of producing a "Come to India" poster?

The House of Scindia have brought out a very readable and instructive pamphlet entitled "Gandhigram" which contains more or less everything that has been said on Indian shipping. This is only the first chapter of our shipping story; but it is apparently the most exciting.

SIND TEACHERS BEWARE

KARACHI, August 6. A note of warning against showing communal tendency in their work and behaviour has been sounded to all teachers by the Sind Government in a circular issued to all educational institutions in the province.

The circular emphasises that teachers should set an example to illiterate people by working for Hindu-Muslim unity. Headmasters and teachers rendering a meritorious service in the cause of communal unity will be commended by the Government while offenders will be punished.—United Press.

Lords Blame Congress For Stalemate

Satyagraha Aids Hitlerism, Which Indians Detest, Says Samuel

LONDON, August 5. The Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for India and Burma, in the House of Lords moved the second reading of the India and Burma Postponement of Elections Bill. The Bill enables Governors to prolong the life of Indian and Burmese Legislatures to one year after the termination of hostilities.

In the case of India, the Duke of Devonshire said, the holding of elections at the present time would almost certainly lead to an aggravation of the communal trouble. Moreover India, he said, was engaged in a gigantic war effort, which would inevitably be distracted to some extent by the holding of elections now.

The Marquess of Crewe (Liberal) said that in his opinion there was no choice but to introduce the measure. They could not have attempted to carry on the Provincial Governments except by making a complete surrender to the more extreme opinions expressed either by Hindu or Muslim speakers in India.

But it was a matter for real regret that it was necessary to make a further halt in the progress of India towards self-government.

He had always believed that the match toward a self-governing India could best be carried out through the extension of the Provincial Governments rather than by attempting at once to create a powerful and responsible Government at the Centre.

The Marquess of Crewe said that there was nothing to be said except in approval of the appointment of the Advisory Defence Council.

DISTINGUISHED NAMES

Lord Strabolgi, who explained that he was speaking on behalf of the Labour Party after consultation with Labour members of the House of Commons, said that the enlarged Council contained some very distinguished names of whom India could be proud but large and important sections were not represented in the Council.

He had listened carefully to Mr. Amery's recent speech and did not detect any air of finality about the proposal. Already, said Lord Strabolgi, the reception accorded to the proposals had been such as to make it necessary that another effort should be made as soon as possible to resolve the deadlock.

He suggested that Mr. Amery should go to India with very wide powers and, if necessary, with representatives of other political parties in Britain.

Lord Strabolgi hoped that the leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League would reach a measure of agreement.

Lord Hailey said that no one would have any difficulty in agreeing that the step the Government had now taken was inevitable.

Even, said Lord Hailey, were teaching India a lesson she would never have learned from Britain—that no constitution that pointed towards responsible government could operate successfully in the face of an overbearing party spirit.

CIVIC SENSE

It could not operate unless there were those who would support it with courage and a strong civic sense. After all, this was the first time that India had felt war at her door.

This was the first time she had felt the real need of a strong executive Government and the co-operation of the people themselves, if she was to be successfully defended against attacks by the enemy.

In those circumstances there were many who would have preferred that the Government should have made no move at all. That feeling, said Lord Hailey, was not due to sentiment but no such change should be made during war; it was due to the belief that there was taking place in India a change in the political sense that would lead the people to a greater sense of unity and to a greater appreciation of

the need to combine to find a solution to their own difficulties.

IMPORTANT STEPS

The steps taken by the Government were of great importance. They were particularly glad to find that there were Indians prepared to serve on the enlarged Executive Council and the Council of Defence.

The steps taken by the Government would lead to better co-operation in the war effort. He expressed the hope that this measure would not lead the Government to go further and make more radical changes in their effort to find a solution for difficulties which must be solved in India itself.

The solution was not in our hands, but in the hands of Indians themselves.

A SURPRISE

Lord Catto (National Liberal) said that these important changes came to him as a surprise. They had been told that nothing could be done until the political parties composed their differences and it might have been felt that it would be better to leave things alone in the hope that time would bring its own solution.

But we were living in critical times and it had been wisely decided that present conditions made these changes desirable. The mere expansion of the Executive Council was not by itself a fundamental change. It was the form of change that was fundamental. For the first time the principle was established of a large non-official majority in the Executive Council.

Such changes must be far-reaching in their full significance and, in his opinion, could not greatly accelerate the pace of India's constitutional development and their adequate representation in the Central Government.

It was a tragedy of the first magnitude that the leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League had not seen fit to grasp the opportunities of passing the important changes and thereby taking their full part in the councils of their country at this time of anxiety and danger.

Leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League were trying to belittle the importance of these changes, Lord Catto continued.

That was unfair criticism. It was unfair to their Indian fellow countrymen and unfair to the British people. It was well-known that all members of the Council had equal status. There was no such thing in India as senior and junior Ministers.

CONGRESS LEADERS BLAMED

Viscount Samuel said that he was far from absolving from blame the British Government for the course of policy pursued at the time of, and since the outbreak of, war in relation to India's constitutional aspirations.

But at the same time he could not conceal his views that the chief measure of blame lay on the Congress leaders who had not realised that this was the hour in the world's history when all sectional claims in every country should be dropped and all efforts concentrated on the main issue.

In India there was not, and could not be, any mature political experience and Indian politicians had not yet learned that there were times when it was right to be combative and times when it was right to be conciliatory.

This was a war of conflicting philosophies and the whole future of mankind depended on which side won victory. As to the direction in which opinions in India tended there was no doubt: Viscount Samuel continued. Detestation there, among all parties was as great as in any other liberty-loving people.

The fact that some 5,000 Indian political leaders, many of them men of the highest character and greatly to be respected, were at this moment in prison gave an impression to the world that could only be detrimental to the cause for which Great Britain was fighting.

It was lamentable that the Congress leaders by this action should be helping to some degree a cause which they themselves detested.

REGRETTABLE ACTION

Perhaps this action was most regrettable not only for a slackening in some degree which it involved, in India's war effort, but also for its moral effect in other countries remote from the conflict and particularly in the United States.

There, where public opinion was not, as a rule, very fully informed on Asiatic problems, such as that of India, the fact that there was division and political controversy, that Ministers had resigned, that leaders had deliberately courted imprisonment gave a false impression as to the real merits of the case.

However, it would appear, said Lord Samuel, that those who had hitherto in India supported Congress members to a great extent disapproved of the course taken.

That was evidenced by the remarkable decline in the membership of the Congress Party. It might be that the masses of the Indian people were awakening to the great danger of the present international

'NISHAN SAHIB' ARRESTS

AMBALA, August 5. Five Nihang Sikhs of the village of Sidhpur in Patiala State have been arrested by the Kalka police on a charge of possessing "Nishan Sahib" which has recently been declared by the Lahore High Court to be an arm under the Indian Arms Act.

They were produced in the Court of a Magistrate at Kasauli.—A. P.

Commerce Member For Karachi

KARACHI, August 5. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, Government of India, accompanied by Mr. N. R. Pillai, is expected to visit Karachi towards the beginning of next month in connection with the meeting of the Export Advisory Committee.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar will preside over the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Karachi Buyers and Shippers Chamber and lay the foundation stone for the extension of Chamber's building.

N. R. Sarkar Would Do Some Brick-laying

CALCUTTA, August 6. Speaking at a lunch given by Khan Bahadur Abdul Momin this afternoon, Mr. Nalin Ranjan Sarkar, member designate of the Governor-General's Executive Council, observed: "We in the Council may not be architects of the future of India but we can do some work even as bricklayers. I think our labours will not have been in vain."

HOURS IN JUTE MILLS

CALCUTTA, August 6. Unless any extraordinary circumstances arise, the working hours of the mills under the Indian Jute Mills' Association will be not less than 45 per week from now on until the end of the year. This decision was taken by the Committee of the Mills' Association at their meeting held yesterday.

Ootacamund, Aug. 6: The Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow have received a telegram from Simla last evening conveying the happy news that their daughter, Lady Anne Southby gave birth to a male child yesterday.

INDIA'S WAR EFFORT

There were great political differences, said the Duke of Devonshire, but in spite of a vast and overwhelming majority of the Indian people were wholeheartedly with Britain in her war effort.

Without exception, the Indian people were wholeheartedly with Britain in her war effort. The object of the Government remained as it was this time last year and the Government's offer still remained open.

Although, added the Duke of Devonshire, the proposals were not intended as a constitutional development, they held out definite hopes that some further constitutional advance might be made in the future.

They had on the new Expanded Council people whose names were honoured throughout India and who would command a very large measure of respect throughout the whole country.

Regarding the criticism made about the allocation of certain offices, the answer was that it surely must be left to the Viceroy to distribute portfolios as he thought fit.

The Viceroy had chosen Indians of great eminence for the most important tasks. There was no such thing as senior and junior Ministers. These Ministers were equal. They would have equal powers in making their views known to the Viceroy and criticism which had been made was, he thought, really unworthy.

FATAL SIMLA LANDSLIDE

SIMLA, August 6. One man was killed on the spot while another man and a young girl received serious injuries in a landslide at Shankhali in Simla last evening, following heavy and continuous rain.

The three were passing by when a large boulder and earth slipped and buried both the men while the girl was hurled down the Khud. Hearing cries, a servant from the nearby house and others came to the spot and dug the two men out and rescued the girl. One of the buried men had died when he was brought out. After the rescue work was completed the servant fell in a swoon owing to shock but is recovering.

ROAD IMPASSABLE

Landslides at a number of points on the Hindustan-Tibet road are being cleared. Mr. D. R. Budhwar, Deputy Commissioner, Simla, who was on his way on official duty to Thanedar, some fifty miles from Simla on this road, returned to Simla as the road was impassable.—A. P.

FIRST PARSİ HEAD PRIEST IN INDIA

350th Anniversary Of Dastur-Dastur Meherji Rana

The celebration of the 350th death anniversary of Dastur-Dastur Meherji Rana, the first Parsi Head Priest in India, at the All-India Bazar, on Wednesday morning marked an event of great historic significance for the Parsi Community. Mr. Kavajji Jahbhoy Set, a trustee of the Parsi Panchayat, Bombay, presided.

Tributes were paid to the memory of the great Parsi priest, from whom the great Emperor Akbar derived his knowledge of and reverence for Zoroastrianism. It was pointed out that the Emperor had summoned him to Delhi, and was greatly interested in the tenets of the Zoroastrian religion as expounded to him by Dastur Meherji Rana.

Mr. Kavajji Jahbhoy Set, the president, referring to the pety, irreproachable character, and fame of the Dastur, said that he (Dastur Rana) was the only Parsi whose death anniversary had been observed for 350 years, without a single year's break.

Mr. E. E. Jibbhoy, the Parsi historian referred to some historic facts about Dastur Meherji Rana. In 1690, said the speaker, another Dastur of the name of Darab Fahan had referred in his book entitled "Kholase-Din" to Dastur Meherji Rana as the greatest of the great Dasturs.

Anquetil du Parrow, a French traveller who had come to India between 1759 and 1761 has referred to the fact that Meherji Rana had gone to the court of Akbar and had explained to the Moghul emperor the tenets of the Zoroastrian religion. This fact is also borne out, said the speakers, by the works of the two great historians at the court of Akbar, Badouni and Abul-Fazal.

Dastur Kalkad Dastur Darab Meherji Rana, thanking all those present for the tributes that were bestowed on his great and illustrious forefather, and the honour done to him personally, stressed the need for uplifting the Parsi Community from its present condition.

LABOUR SEAT IN CORPORATION

"No Nominations" Leads To Fixing Another Date

An interesting situation has arisen by the non-compliance of the Labour Constituency in sending in their nomination to fill the vacancy of Mr. S. P. Bhise, who represents the Municipal Corporation but has vacated his seat owing to his detention in the Jail. The Municipal Commissioner had fixed Tuesday as the last day to send in the nominations but as he did not receive any, he will have to fix another date for the by-election.

The electoral college for this constituency is composed of delegates elected by the registered Trade Unions. For every 200 members one delegate is elected. On the electoral roll there are only three delegate voters elected by two trade unions.

MUTT AND JEFF—William Tell Never Had a Chance Like This



By BUD FISHER

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On Akhand Hindustan

Munshi Speaks At
Rashtriya Sevak SanghSays He Resigned From Congress Because He Did
Not Want To Be Untrue To Himself

POONA, August 6. "Akhand Hindustan is not a communal problem, not even a social political or religious one. There are some things which are above political rights and religious bonds; of them, the right to live, the right to live in security, is the most sacred. This will simply vanish if the territorial integrity of our land is disrupted. In this sense Akhand Hindustan is above political expediency and religious difference. It is the prime necessity of life."

This elucidation of his new move "Akhand Hindustan" was given by Mr. K. M. Munshi in the course of his speech at the Rashtriya Sevak Sangh, Poona, this evening.

TRUE TO HIMSELF
Mr. Munshi referred to his resignation from the Congress which, he added, was due to the fact that he could not reconcile himself to the principle of abjuring the use of force in matters of self-defence. "I would have been untrue to myself," he said, "had I subscribed to a principle which I did not believe in. Apart from this difference, I remain the same unrepentant Nationalist that I was before I joined the Congress and since I cannot think of political freedom for this country except on the basis of harmonious adjustment of the claims of all our communities and interests which nationhood implies."

SINISTER AMBITION
Referring to the Pakistan Scheme, Mr. Munshi said he was opposed to it because it negated both the existence and the future of the Nation. "The demand for the vivisection of India," he continued, "is intended to destroy the position and influence of Hindus in this country. The ambition of the disunionists to have a Muslim majority or even an equality in the Government of India is actuated by a desire to reduce the Hindu majority to the position of a minority. The Hindus, on the other hand, so long as they are divided and disorganised cannot resist this sinister ambition. If the Hindus and other nationalist elements like the Sikhs, Christians, Nationalist Muslims and others, on whose effort Akhand Hindustan is to march to freedom, are over-awed into submitting to India's vivisection or to their reduction to the position of a minority, life will not be worth living in this land. No patriotic Indian whether Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Christian, can look upon this with equanimity. Akhand Hindustan was, and is, a living reality; and to the end that it must remain so, every one of us must bend our strength."

ON NATIONAL LINES
Continuing the speaker said: "In the struggle for Akhand Hindustan that is ahead of us, we have to enlist all sections and communities of India which may be ready to join us. No strong man loses his strength by coveting the co-operation of everyone who is willing to join him. Our vision, therefore, must not become blurred by any anti-national narrow-mindedness. We should work so that the Nation may be great that we should be true to ourselves; that we sink our provincial and linguistic differences and achieve an irresistible consolidation. But we can only be great by efforts to attain a common, nationalhood with our communities. A great Indian na-

tion is and can only be the hope of their future."

Concluding Mr. Munshi appealed to the Hindu youth to shed their "We are thirty crores," he said, "We have strength, resources, ability, organisation. We have a proud heritage, history, culture. No one, however, powerful, can keep or reduce us to serfdom, unless we ourselves want to remain or become serfs."—United Press.

WILL BURMA HOLD
ELECTIONS?

RANGOON, Aug. 6. It is officially announced from Government House that the bill introduced by the Secretary of State in Parliament on July 31, which, if passed, will enable the dissolution of the House of Representatives to be postponed, does not necessarily imply an alteration in the decision announced in Sir Archibald Cochrane's speech to the Legislature on February 18 last, that a general election should be held, if possible, before the expiration of five years from the date of the first meeting of the House.

It was at that time recognised that it might be necessary to alter this decision in the event of circumstances arising which would be likely to interfere with the orderly holding of a general election, but no machinery is at present available to extend the life of the House. The amendment to Section 18 of the Government of Burma Act, which the new Bill proposes to make, merely provides that this machinery shall be available if required in the event of the circumstances to which reference has been made.—A. P.

EAST COAST OF INDIA
IN DANGER ZONE NOW

TRIVANDRUM, August 6. Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer speaking at a meeting here last night pointed out there were many things that Japan or Germany must achieve before they could consider any action against India. With Japan's bases in Indo-China within one thousand miles from India and 500 miles from Burma, however, the east coast of India was, at present in danger zone literally.—A. P.

Burma Immigration
Controller

RANGOON, August 6. U. Tintut, I.C.S., has been appointed Controller of Immigration and ex-officio Joint Secretary to the Labour Department.—A. P.

"SOLONO MAHATVA" ON A.I.R.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6. On the occasion of the Solono festival, which will be celebrated this year on Thursday, August 7, All India Radio, Delhi, will broadcast a special programme. At 7-30 a.m. Ramanand Sharma will sing "Solono Mahatva", a composition by Uppendra Nath Ashk. "Rakhi-ke-phool", a garland of Rakhi poems, will be broadcast at 7-30 p.m. This will be followed by a play in Hindustani entitled "Raksha Bandhan" at 10-0 p.m.—A. P.

"Hindus And Muslims Are Off-
Shoots Of Same Stock"Dr. Pran Nath On Lessons
Of Mohenjodaro Finds

HYDERABAD (Dn.), August 5. The view that the Hindus and Muslims are offshoots of one stock belonging to one country called in the ancient language of the Hindus as Jambudwip, termed in English as Middle East, and that the invention by European scholars of the two races, Semites and Aryans, was a myth, was held by Dr. Pran Nath, Professor of Ancient Middle East History and Antiquities, of the Benares Hindu University, in the course of two lectures delivered in the Osmania University on the "Decipherment of Mohenjodaro and Harappa Inscriptions". He showed that all documents

found in India, Sumer Assyria and Egypt were Aryan documents. The importance of the documents, he added, lay in the fact that "It showed that in early stages Arabic and Sanskrit both had a common parent. The original home of the Aryans in Circa, 1000-4000 B.C. was Middle East comprising Northern India, Mesopotamia, Persia, Assyria, Turkey, Syria and Egypt. The people of these countries had a claim to enlighten the whole world."

If this is the case, said the speaker then the Hindus and the Muslims are the offshoots of one stock belonging to one country. The language of the language of the Hindus as Jambudwip term in English as Middle East. Thus the prophets of the Muslims were the prophets of the Hindus and vice versa.—United Press.

Bombay Corporation Urges
3% Rebate In Property Tax

BOMBAY, Aug. 6. On behalf of the Municipal Corporation, the Mayor will send the following representation to the Government of Bombay to increase the percentage of collections on the Property Tax.

The draft proposed to be sent will be submitted before the Municipal Corporation for approval. It states "inter alia."

Government have recently amended the Bombay Finance Act, 1932 so as to allow drawback of the Urban Immovable Property Tax retrospectively with effect from 1st October 1939, and the rules in this behalf are to be finally published by Government shortly.

The Corporation understand that for the purpose of calculating and proposing refund of drawback of the Urban Immovable Property Tax, wherever due, for the period from 1st October 1939 to 31st March 1941, the Corporation are required to appoint temporary staff at their expense.

In order to cope with the increase in work consequent upon the grant of drawback of the Urban Immovable Property Tax for the period from 1st April 1941 onwards, the Corporation are required to appoint further additional staff. Moreover the rate of the Urban Immovable Property Tax has been reduced for the current year (1941-42) from 10 to 8 and 5 to 4 per cent respectively, as a result of which, the gross collections of the Urban Immovable Property Tax will be reduced by about 20 per cent.

While the amount of rebate payable from the current year onwards at the rate originally fixed by Government, viz. 1 1/2 per cent would thus be less by 20 per cent, the cost of establishment on account of the employment of additional staff for drawback work referred to above would be more.

The gross collections of the Urban Immovable Property Tax for the years 1939/40 and 1940/41 amounted to about Rs. 97 1/2 lakhs and Rs. 109 1/2 lakhs respectively, and the rebate at 1 1/2 per cent on the aforesaid amounts works out to about Rs. 1,40,000 and Rs. 1,64,000 respectively.

The gross annual collections from the current year onwards at the present rates of the tax are estimated at about Rs. 82 lakhs and the rebate on this amount at 1 1/2 per cent would work out to about Rs. 1,23,000.

In view of the reduction in the rates of the tax and the grant of drawback of the tax, I am desirous that the Corporation to request that Government will be pleased to re-examine the matter and allow rebate at 3 per cent which they still hold is fully justified from 1941/42 onwards. At the present rates of the tax the amount of rebate at 3 per cent is estimated at about Rs. 2,46,000.

I am further to request that Government will be pleased to increase the percentage of rebate proportionately whenever the rates of the tax are reduced, as the cost of collection would remain the same even though the tax is levied at lower rates.

There were 1,437 deaths from cholera in Bihar during the week ending July 27, out of a total attack of 2,429.

World Production Of Gold

According to the June issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations, the world production of gold continued its upward trend in 1940 and reached a new record level. The approximate total for the year was 40.2 million fine ounces (1.3 million kg.) or nearly double the production of ten years before. The Union of South Africa remains by far the most important producer with 14 million ounces (437,000 kg.), followed by Canada with 5.3 million ounces (164,000 kg.) and the United States with 4.8 million ounces (150,000 kg.). Production in the U.S.S.R. remains uncertain, owing to lack of recent official data, but may be assumed to occupy the fourth rank in world production and to have attained its highest level in 1936.

Whereas output in the Union of South Africa has increased without interruption during the last few years, with the result that it was nearly one-third larger in 1941 than in 1931, the increase in certain other countries has been even more pronounced. Thus, during the last ten years, production in North America nearly doubled; in South America, Oceania and, probably, Asia it nearly trebled. The development was still more spectacular in some of the minor producing countries, e.g. various African territories (including Tanganyika and Kenya), Chile, the Philippines, the Fiji Islands and New Guinea. The aggregate contribution of these secondary producers to the world total tends to become more and more important.

MONETARY CIRCULATION.

The monetary circulation, as illustrated in a graph grouping monthly data for 23 countries from the end of 1937 to date, everywhere showed an upward movement. The extent and rapidity of the rise naturally varied according to countries. In Argentina and Brazil, the rise was negligible; in the United States, it was slow and regular, but, by the end of April, 1941, it had reached 40 per cent. The largest increases were recorded in some of the belligerent countries, in Rumania, Turkey and, to a lesser extent, in Denmark. In most countries of the British Commonwealth, and also in Sweden and Switzerland, the rise as compared with the end of 1937 did not exceed 50 per cent.

SHARES.
During the first few months of 1941, the index-numbers of the market value of shares stood above the 1937 averages in about half the countries for which such figures are available—Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Colombia and Mexico. It was below that level in Canada, the United States, Chile, Japan, Hungary, Portugal, Rumania, the United Kingdom and Sweden. In the United States, however, shares of companies connected with the construction of aircraft and shares of shipping and shipbuilding companies, were 25-35 per cent above their 1937 level.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.
General indices of industrial production went up 6 per cent in the United States from April to May and 5 per cent in Canada from March to April. In Denmark between March and April the increase was 3 per cent for total production and 8 per cent for investment goods.

While stocks of non-ferrous metals in the United States have tended to diminish during the last few months, stocks of rubber in that country have increased uninterruptedly since the beginning of 1940; between February, 1940 and March, 1941, they nearly trebled.

Simla, Aug. 5. The Government of India, it is announced, have decided to license a further quantity of white and yellow wool for direct export to the U.S.A. in addition to the quantities released in April last.

BURMA
DELEGATION'S
ITINERARY

CALCUTTA, August 6. Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, leader of the Indian delegation from Burma is expected to arrive in Calcutta on August 9 and proceed immediately to Delhi to meet the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry which is meeting there on August 10.

The other members of the delegation are expected to leave Rangoon on August 9 for Vizagapatnam, en route to Madras, where they will meet prominent leaders and discuss the Indian Immigration Agreement. The delegation is then expected to proceed to Bombay and meet Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and the Imperial Citizenship Association as well as Mr. Jinnah and other leaders.

The delegation would thereafter interview Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha and proceed to Simla.—A. P.

Gold Articles From
Burma Into India

SIMLA, August 6. A Press Communique says: "An order has been issued by the Government of Burma, under the Defence of Burma Rules, prohibiting the taking into British Burma of articles made wholly or mainly of gold, except with the general or special permission of the manager of the Reserve Bank of India, Rangoon."

The Manager has granted general permission for any one person to take such articles with him into British Burma upto Rs. 500 in total value."

Viceroy's Council Meets

SIMLA, August 6. A meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held today under the presidency of the Home Member, the Hon. Sir Reginald Maxwell, says a communique.

INDORE—The Director of Public Health and Sanitation, Holkar State, reports that there have been wild rumours that Cholera has broken out in Indore City. The rumours are entirely unfounded as there have been no cases of Cholera either in Indore City or in Indore District. There is, however, a grave danger that Indore district and city may become infected at any moment as cholera is raging in Ujjain.

Extend Provident
Fund BenefitsPlea For Security Of Tenure When Company
Managed Railways Are Taken Up By State

The question of the extension of Provident Fund benefits to the lowest paid railway employees, anomalies in the working of the present dearness allowance rules, blocks in promotion of low-paid staff due to the practice of direct recruitment in intermediate grades, the principles to be adopted regarding staff on transfer from Company-managed to State-managed railways and the grievances of certain accounts staff, were the subjects discussed at the half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, which took place in the office of the General Manager of the G.I.P. Railway on Wednesday.

REPRESENTATIVES
The Railway Board was represented by Sir Leonard Wilson, Chief Commissioner of Railways, Lt.-Col. H. W. Wagstaff, Director of Establishments, and Mr. D. C. Campbell, Controller of Railway accounts.

The following representatives of various Railway Unions were present at the meeting:—Messrs. Jannadas Mehta, President All-India Railwaymen's Federation, S. Guruswamy, Secretary of the Federation, S. C. Joshi, N. Chatterji, S. Banerjee, B. N. Das Gupta, M. A. Khan, Omprakash Sohani, P. S. Tandon, M. S. Mani Mudaliar, G. Krishnamurthy, N. Ramachandra Rao, A. M. Williams, Gurudatta Ram, Gupta, and Umar Din. Preparatory to the meeting of the Railway Board, a meeting of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation was held on Tuesday and Wednesday at the Servants of India Society Hall with Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta in the chair.

REPRESENTATION OF
FEDERATION

At the meeting with the Railway Board, it is understood, that the representatives of the Federation represented that in view of the present extremely good financial position of the Railways, the railwaymen expect maximum possible essential benefits to be conceded to the lowest-paid staff without delay. They also suggested that the Railway's share of the contribution to the Fund should not be dependent on the personal financial position of the individual em-

ployee and the rules should be so changed that the railway's share is not denied to any employee whether contributing or not.

SECURITY OF TENURE
In the matter of the principles to be adopted in cases of transfer from Company-managed to State-managed railways, the Federation is understood to have submitted that the interests of the staff should be protected by guaranteeing security of tenure of existing men even when posts are reduced due to amalgamation, the guaranteeing of minimum State Railway standards of service condition especially in regard to scales of pay and guaranteeing continuance of better privileges against adverse revision in regard to those already in receipt of such privileges.

The representatives of the Federation also furnished all such supplementary information as was asked for by the Board.

BURMA'S FOREIGN
RELATIONS
COMMITTEE

RANGOON, August 6. The Government of Burma have appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Premier U Saw to consider the economic and financial effects of the changed commercial relations with certain foreign countries.

The Committee will consist of the Premier U Saw, Sir Pawtun, Revenue Minister, U Bathian, (Bathan) Commerce Minister, U Htoon Aungmyaw, Finance Minister, Mr. James Baxter, Financial Adviser, Mr. A. E. Gilliat, Financial Commissioner, U Tin Tut, Social Commissioner and Mr. T. S. Atkinson, Secretary.—A. P.

Lesser Deposits

For Scheduled Castes

NAGPUR, August 6. The Provincial Government have decided that the security deposit to be made by a candidate for election as President of a Municipal Committee which has been fixed at Rs. 250 shall be Rs. 50 in the case of candidates from scheduled castes contesting such presidential elections. A similar concession is granted in the case of scheduled caste candidates contesting elections to the Provincial Assembly.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1941

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Russo-German War Entering Critical Stage

Hitler Calling Up Reservists From Neutral Countries To Force Decision

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE, August 6.

It is understood that informed German circles regard the coming fortnight as extremely critical.

The question is whether the third offensive will succeed in smashing the Russian armies or whether the prospect of a winter campaign will become a certainty.

The original scheme to overrun the Russian defence and hustle the Soviet Government into collapse, to capture Russian wheat and oil intact is admitted to be a complete failure and the Germans' utmost hope now is to destroy the Red Army to such an extent to enable them to take up the drive without fear of being dislodged by forces freshly constituted in unoccupied Russia.

The Germans are reported to be withdrawing considerable formations from occupied territories and calling up on a wide scale reservists from Germany and neutral countries whose services had hitherto not been wanted in order to force a decision at all costs. Internally the German authorities still seem to be having difficulty in convincing the public of the necessity for the Russian war. Thus the German press, after turning its guns against Roosevelt in the last fortnight, have now resumed long articles stressing that Hitler's decision to attack Russia was taken in the nick of time to prevent a Russian invasion of Germany.

Foreign readers are regaled with fresh visions of Bolshevism rampant in Europe if Germany is defeated. The Berlin correspondent of "Dietrich" says "The exceptionally great wear and tear of material owing to the enormous distances covered on the eastern front place difficult problems before the German High Command."

One can easily imagine that tanks and armoured vehicles could not always procure the necessary petrol reserves."

U. S. RLY. WORKERS THREATEN TO GO ON STRIKE

CHICAGO, August 6. The leaders of 19 railway unions have authorised the taking of strike votes among their 1,200,000 members following the rejection by railway lines of their demands for higher wages.—Reuter.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has appointed Mr. J. S. Hardman, I.C.S., to be the Provincial petrol rationing authority having jurisdiction throughout the Delhi Province.

Germans Fear Shortage Of Ammunition

Commander On Eastern
Front Orders Soldiers To
Use Shells Economically

LONDON, August 6. A significant remark concerning the economy of ammunition by the Germans on the Eastern Front was made by a Nazi war commentator on the German radio last night.

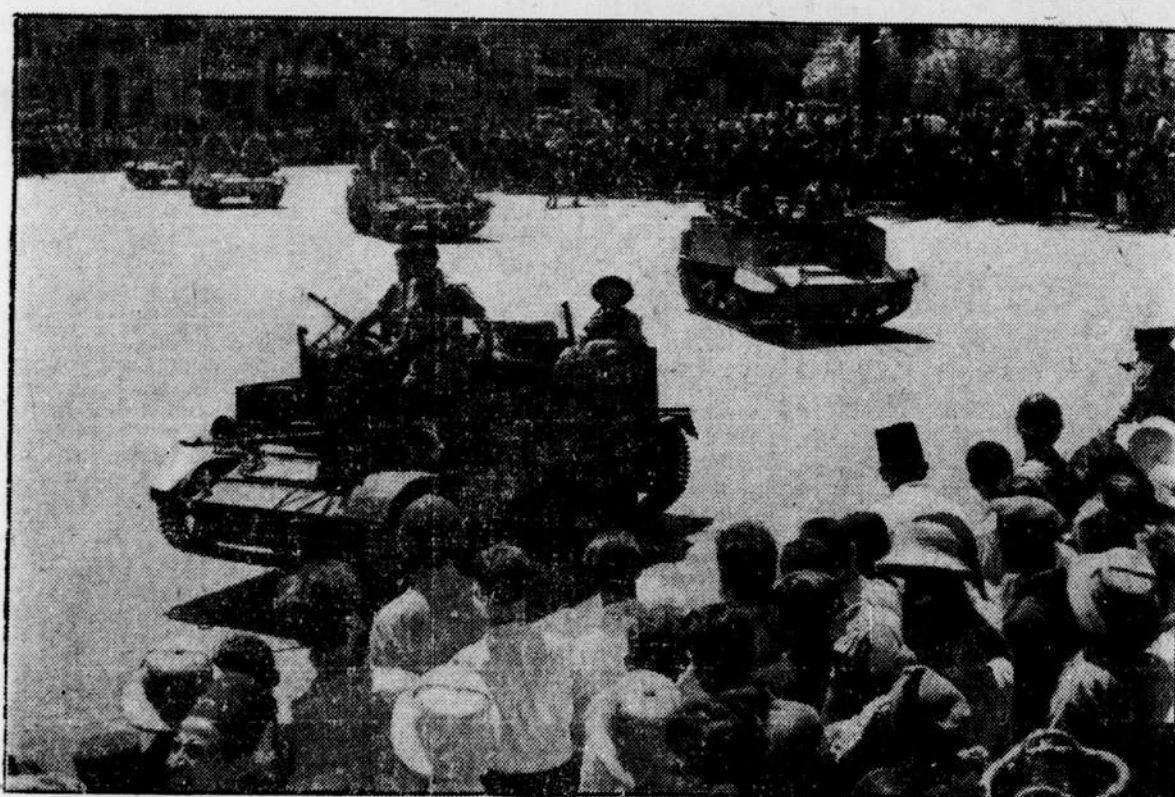
Describing the repulse of a Soviet attack, the commentator said, "Our Commander gave his orders clearly and concisely. He told us to fire carefully so as to economise ammunition."

Declaring that the Russian troops were "tough and quite insensitive to artillery fire," he stated that they were finally scattered by hand grenades. The German High Command spokesman declared in his broadcast to-night that the victor on the Eastern Front would be he who had the toughest stamina and who held out the longest"—Reuter.

First Democratic Victory Will Be In Far East

CHUNGKING, August 6. "The victory of the Democracies will be first witnessed in the Far East," declared Dr. Quo Tai-Chi, the Chinese Foreign Minister, speaking here on Tuesday.—Reuter.

The Government of Bombay has accorded its sanction to the resumption of the levy of grazing fees at Rs. 8 and Re. 1 per head respectively on forest and non-forest village cattle admitted to graze in Kurans, of the East Khandesh division, during the hot weather months.



Crowds gather in one of the main squares of Beirut to welcome Allied troops into the city.

BIG GERMAN PETROL STORES IN FLANDERS DISAPPEAR

Arms Blown Up In Skoda Works: Revolt Flares Up In Belgrade

MOSCOW, August 6. NEW DETAILS OF SEMI-OPEN OPPOSITION TO HITLER IN POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND YUGOSLAVIA ARE GIVEN IN THE "PRAVDA" TO-DAY.

THE NEWSPAPER EMPHASISES THAT THE SLAV PEOPLES OF RUSSIA AND THESE THREE COUNTRIES ARE NOW CO-OPERATING WITH BRITAIN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST FASCISM.

"Not long ago partisans attacked a group of officers and a cavalry unit on a hillside eight miles from Demblitz in Poland," says the paper. "They killed about 200 men and officers and seized 180 horses and booty."

In Czechoslovakia a consignment of arms at the Skoda Works was blown up last month. In the second half of last month there were eleven railway accidents in Czechoslovakia, in one of which 250 German officers and men were killed.

Recently a revolt flared up in Belgrade itself. Tens of thousands of Yugoslav partisans are carrying on struggles which are growing fiercer every day. Secret orders have been issued by the German High Command giving warnings about the increase of the guerrilla movement."

Sabotage In Flanders

Big petrol stores belonging to the German Army disappeared in

the Roulers District of Western Flanders, according to news reaching the Free Belgian News Service. The German authorities are holding a widespread inquiry into the affair. Some arrests are stated to have been made already.

Curfew beginning at 9 p.m. has been imposed on the town of Malines following a bomb explosion in front of the local branch of the Belgian National Bank.

A reward of a hundred thousand francs has been offered for information leading to the arrest of those responsible for the explosion.

A fine of a million francs had been imposed on Malines following earlier acts of sabotage, but it was not paid on the date fixed owing to the opposition of the inhabitants.

Many forest fires, reported in various parts of Belgium, are stated to have been done by sabotage or R.A.F. raids.—Reuter.

MOTORISED DIVISION SMASHED

"Red Star" Presents Masterly Analysis Of Nazi Weaknesses

MOSCOW, August 6.

The Soviet Information Bureau states that on many sectors of the front the Germans have exhausted their reserves of regular troops and are hurling into action old classes of reservists as well as youths 16 or 17 years old.

In one sector cadets of junior grades of a Berlin school took part in the fighting and many have surrendered to the Red Army.

GERMAN INFANTRY REGIMENT SMASHED

Red Army units have inflicted heavy losses on the German Sixteenth Motorised Division operating in the north west direction. This is announced in a supplement to the Soviet night communique.

It says that this division several times attempted to attack Russian formations but every time was thrown back with heavy losses. After several unsuccessful attempts to pierce the Russian line the division left 1,500 dead and wounded on the battlefield.

According to incomplete figures the division also lost 60 machine-guns and sub-machine-guns, 12 guns, 16 mine-throwers, nine anti-tank-guns and many prisoners were taken.

Soviet troops smashed a German infantry regiment in the Korosten direction, the supplementary 'communique' continues.

Over 300 Germans were killed or wounded and many, including the regiment commander, were taken prisoner.

A Soviet communique announces that during the day of August 5 our troops continued fighting against the enemy in the directions of Smolensk, Korosten and Byelaya-Tserkov and on the Estonian sector of the front.

In the remaining sectors of the front there were no important changes. Our Air Force in co-operation with the land troops dealt blows at enemy mechanised troops and infantry inflicting on them heavy losses.

On August 4, 53 German aircraft were destroyed in air combats and on aerodromes. Our air force lost 21 aircraft.

GERMANY FACING RUIN

The failure of Hitler's blitzkrieg plan is discussed in the "Red Star", the Soviet army organ, on Tuesday.

"Fighting on a wide front has been going on for six weeks," it says.

The enemy is not yet defeated, but the failure of Hitler's blitzkrieg plans is already clear.

Three methods planned by the German command have failed one after another: The blow of mass formations of tanks and aircraft followed by motorised infantry at specified points, attempts to make a simultaneous advance with all elements in the most important directions, and fighting on the whole front to discover weak points.

The Fascist press no longer intones hymns of praise for the blitzkrieg. Dr. Goebbels declared recently that GERMANY MUST MAKE EVEN GREATER SACRIFICES AND THAT IF SHE FAILS RUIN THREATENS HER. This is proof of the serious failure of the Fascist war machine geared to the blitz theory.

Fascist calculations of a lightning offensive were elaborated

SOVIET-YUGOSLAV PACT STANDS VALID

MOSCOW, August 6.

A denial of the report appearing in the Japanese press that a Sino-Soviet military conference took place recently in China was given by M. Lozovsky at a press conference on Tuesday.

He described the story as one of the sensational rumours which had appeared in the foreign press recently and were unworthy of credence.

Questioned whether the Soviet-Yugoslav Pact signed in spring was still valid as no new agreement with Yugoslavia had been announced, the contrary being the case with Czechoslovakia and Poland, M. Lozovsky stated that the formal resumption of relations with the Czechs was necessary as there had been none for a long time.

In the case of Yugoslavia, however, the return to Moscow of the Minister Gavrilovitch indicated that all previous agreements were valid.—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE YELLOW BEETLE

